MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 OCTOBER 1982

Lebanon

Al-Jumayyil Tour -- President Amin al-Jumayyil arrived in Rome where he was received by Pope John Paul II and subsequently met with Italian President Alessandro Pertini, Beirut radio reported. The official Lebanese-Italian talks focused on what Italy can contribute to guaranteeing the withdrawal of the Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces.

The Command Council of the Independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun issued a statement over the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio praising the "positive elements" in Al-Jumayyil's tour and in the views he expressed at the United Nations.

Syrians, Al-Wazzan on Military Situation, Withdrawal -- Citing reports from Beirut, Damascus radio warned that Israel is preparing for new offensive operations against the Syrian and Palestinian forces in Lebanon. The Israelis have recently introduced missile batteries, air defense equipment and radar stations into Lebanon, the radio said.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said in an interview reported by Beirut radio that Lebanon's attempt to strengthen its army in order to control the entire country provides Israel with a fundamental guarantee of security. However, since the Israelis have invaded the country many times, Lebanon demands guarantees against "every danger" coming from Israel, he added.

Israel

Speaking to reporters following a more than 1-hour briefing by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that there are "several problems" in Lebanon's position but that these may be solved by "direct talks," according to IDF radio. Shamir claimed that there are no "insurmountable obstacles" and agreed to continue close contacts to reach a solution to the Lebanese problems.

Arab-U.S. Relations

The Jordanian daily AR-RA'Y said the United States is "unjustified" in deciding not to receive a PLO representative during the upcoming visit to Washington of the seven-member Arab committee, Amman radio reported. The paper criticized "simplistic" U.S. policy and stressed that the PLO must be a participant in a final solution. PLO Deputy Military Commander Khalil al-Wazir said in remarks reported by the Amman paper JERUSALEM STAR that President Ronald Reagan's peace proposals contradict all the basic elements of the Fes summit resolutions and that the Arab delegation in Washington will find itself in confrontation with U.S. "blindness" to Palestinian rights. Meanwhile, the Cairo paper AL-AKHBAR expressed support fot the Arab delegation's visit, MENA reported.

PLO

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat confirmed in a statement reported by the London daily ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that he is likely to visit Egypt. The PLO leader also revealed that his recent talks with Jordanian King Husayn dealt with the future steps to be taken after the establishment of an independent Palestinian state "and nothing else."

Iran-Iraq War

New Mediation Proposals -- Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti announced in a press statement reported by SPA that the Islamic Good Offices Committee to end the Iran-Iraq war will add some new proposals to its old plan in order to make its proposals compatible with the wishes of both sides and thereby facilitate negotiations aimed at the establishment of a lasting peace.

Military Activity -- IRNA reported that Iranian forces killed or wounded 40 Iraqi soldiers and halted all Iraqi troop movement on the southern fronts. An Iraqi communique broadcast by Baghdad radio stated that Iraqi naval forces destroyed two Iranian ships at Bandar Khomeyni.

Iran

The commander of the headquarters established to fight "counterrevolutionaries" in the Kurdish regions of Iran told Tehran radio that the security forces are fighting insurgents on all axes and that a forest in which the rebels received supplies has been freed of "counterrevolutionary control." A communique issued by the command headquarters and carried by the radio announced that several villages have been captured by security forces and over 90 counterrevolutionaries had been killed.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT REPORTS 'ARAFAT STATEMENT

PM211337 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 20 Oct 82 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Gulf bureau report on statement by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has warned of a new Israeli aggression against the Palestinian Resistance in Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon.

He confirmed that he will visit Cairo shortly and that his talks in Amman dealt with "future steps to be taken after the establishment of the Palestinian state and nothing else." He said: "There is a significant meaning to the strengthening of the U.S. Marines' forces in Beirut." Replying to doubts raised about the PLO's stance, 'Arafat said: "I refer the doubters to the poll held by ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT among the Palestinian leaderships in the West Bank and Gaza sector."

'Arafat expects the force of Marines to be increased to 15,000 men and its stay to be extended to a period of 6 months. He said, "This was a new kind of invasion after the cowardly Israeli army was thrown off balance as a result of the steadfastness of the joint forces." 'Arafat expressed the belief that the U.S. Army will complete the task of the Israeli army because the battle in Beirut was basically with the United States. He added: "In fighting the Israelis we were fighting only American mercenaries who were paid to carry out a task in Lebanon -- a task the price of which being demanded by the Zionist enemy is $3.5 billion."

Regarding the U.S. refusal to receive the PLO representative within the seven-man committee set up by the Fes summit, 'Arafat said: "The refusal was expected because I did not expect a positive stand by the United States in the first place. During the discussion of the formation of the seven-man committee I emphasized to my Arab brothers the need to include a Palestinian delegate in order to corner Washington. The Arabs would know the truth about it and realize they should not build any castles in the air."

Regarding the significance of replacing Faruq Qaddumi by Khalid al-Hasan in the committee, he said: "the only significance is that Khalid al-Hasan has Kuwaiti nationality and as such he can obtain an entry visa which was denied to Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi]."

'Arafat confirmed reports about his visit to Cairo saying that "this is likely, just like anything else after the Beirut epic," but he said the Resistance has picked up the Camp David check in Lebanon. He pointed to Begin's statement in which he said the peace treaty with Egypt has given the Israelis the opportunity to concentrate this large number of forces to confront the Resistance. He said: "Had the Arab situation been sound on the eve of the invasion, the Arabs could have seized the opportunity offered by the enemy's concentrating more than two-thirds of its forces in Lebanon, in order to penetrate the occupied territories and reach Jerusalem."

Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] described his talks with King Husayn as "constructive and positive and held in an atmosphere of total frankness and general satisfaction." He said that "discussions in Amman dealt with the future steps to be taken after the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and nothing else." He said the Jordanian monarch proposed to the Palestinian delegation two options: a federation or a confederation. The Palestinian delegation stressed to him the need to first establish a Palestinian state which will decide on a union or federation with any Arab state. However, he affirmed, "Jordan will have a special and distinguished relationship with the Palestinian state."

He added: "At the end of the Amman talks it was agreed to set up a joint committee to continue the question of federation and to report on the outcome of its studies to the PLO Executive Committee and the Palestine National Council [PNC] in order to take a firm decision on the matter."

Asked about the campaign of distortions against the Palestinian stand and the PLO leadership, he said: "I will not answer them. I refer them to the poll that the newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT carried out. That is the real challenge." Abu 'Ammar declined to comment on the Syrian stand toward his talks in Amman but said: "Our relations so far are good. As for Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, it is not my duty to reply to his statements. He needs a minister of information like himeself to answer him." In another implicit criticism of Syria. 'Arafat said: "We entered the military battle with confidence and now we are entering the political battle with confidence. Nobody has the right to impose his views on us, for the decision shall remain Palestinian and I will continue to challenge the doubters with the children armed with RPG's."

'Arafat warned the Lebanese Army of the consequences of continuing the search campaign in the Beirut camps, saying there is a "limit to patience." He urged President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister al-Wazzan to take note of the need to put an end to this "immoral" stand and wondered "Where was the muscle of the Lebanese Army when it was just a few meters away from the enemy army?"

Regarding the place and date of the PNC meeting, 'Arafat said "This will be decided by an ad hoc committee to be set up by the Central Council which is due to meet early next month. The venue of the conference will be determined after securing a place that can hold 350 members and ensuring the freedom of their discussions which will be an example of democracy." 'Arafat explained that "Before the PNC is convened a popular conference for the representatives of the various Palestinian factions in the world will be held. This will include some 1,200 persons who will discuss the post-Beirut stage preparatory to the PNC meeting. The problem now is to find a place to hold this large number of people."

PLO OFFICIAL ON 'ARAFAT TALKS WITH FAHD, HUSAYN

LD220942 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0710 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Riyadh, 22 Oct (SPA) -- Rafiq an-Natshah, Fatah representative in the kingdom, has described the meeting held 2 days ago between King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, as part of the joint cooperation to achieve aims and unity and to begin implementation of the resolutions of the recent Fes summit.

In a statement published today by AL-MADINAH, An-Natshah said the meeting discussed the activities of the Fes summit seven-man committee and the attitude of the U.S. Administration toward the PLO representative in this committee. The meeting also reviewed the talks in Amman between King Husayn of Jordan and 'Arafat, as well as other topics. He said King Fahd told 'Arafat that the only course he will adopt for solving the Palestinian question will be that which the leadership of the Palestinian Revolution considers to be the right course. His majesty placed the resources of the kingdom for the sake of this cooperation. Moreover, he expressed his readiness to support the Palestinian Revolution in all fields.

An-Natshah underlined the need to follow up the Arab peace plan and to see how serious the U.S. President is in implementing the positive aspects of his plan, particularly those connected with the enemy's withdrawal from the occupied territories.

He said the Reagan administration has given the impression that it is not eager to recognize the rights of the Palestinian people because it refused to receive the PLO's representative within the seven-man committee, although the PLO hopes that this impression will change into a positive form.

Rafiq an-Natshah said the talks Yasir 'Arafat recently conducted with King Husayn of Jordan were extremely positive and gave an satisfactory impression to all the Palestinian people. He declared that the Jordanian-Palestinian negotiations will be resumed shortly, through the competent committees, in order to reach agreement on future cooperation, its details and general framework. An-Natshah said no date has been fixed yet for convening the Palestine National Council but he pointed out that it will be fixed shortly and that the proposed venue for it so far is Tunis, in view of the presence of the Arab League headquarters and the headquarters of the Palestinian Revolution there, although it would be possible to convene it in any country.

The Palestinian official underlined his refusal to interfere in the internal affairs of Lebanon and expressed his hope that the lawful Lebanese authority will exercise its lawful and moral duties to protect all the residents in Lebanon.

AL-WAZIR GRANTS INTERVIEW TO JERUSALEM STAR

JN210950 Amman JERUSALEM STAR in English 21-27 Oct 82 p 1

[By Layla G. Dib, JERUSALEM STAR writer]

[Text] President Reagan's proposals for peace in the Middle East contradict "all the basic elements" of the Fes Arab summit resolutions, according to a top aide of Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Khalil al-Wazir, member of the Central Committee of the PLO's mainstream organization Fatah, told the JERUSALEM STAR that the Fes summit resolutions "did not depart from the basics of the rights of the Palestinian Arabs." They recognized the right of the Palestinians to establish their own state on their own national soil, with Jerusalem as its capital.

Al-Wazir, who is known also as Abu Jihad, said he thought the seven-nation Arab committee would find only difficulties when it meets U.S. leaders in Washington. The talks would result only in "contradiction and the Arab delegation will find itself in confrontation with American blindness to Palestinian rights.

He said the U.S. President persisted in refusing to accept the facts of the Palestine issue and the rights of the people. They were biased in favour of Israel, supplying it with weapons for destruction and totally disdaining the feelings of the Arab nation. The Reagan plan denied Palestinian basic rights which the Fes resolution did not. Fes called for "an independent state, Jerusalem as the capital, the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative and leader of the state, the right of return and compensation, immediate Israeli evacuation, the presence of an international force for a specific number of months and international guarantees for the Palestinian state."

Abu Jihad said the PLO was putting a great effort into creating a dialogue with American public opinion to encourage the administration to open discussions with them and recognize Palestinian rights.

Commenting on the extent of U.S. responsibility in the Beirut massacre, he said: "The United States is responsible. We believed that the U.S. would bear its responsibilities and commitments on the issue.

But we have witnessed American lack of responsibility in this matter, its superficial position, and its attempts to justify the crime and shirk responsibility. "Yes, we hold the American Administration, and President Reagan personally responsible, on the same level that Begin and Sharon are responsible for this atrocity."

The departure of the PLO from Lebanon and the scattering of its forces in nine Arab countries had caused many problems, but decisions had been taken to unify the combatants under a single commander at each base, merge men from different organizations into one force in each place and have standardization of logistics. Abu Jihad announced that a special committee is to make a study to establish a new formula under which there will be a single military command for Palestinian forces in Syria and Lebanon. The committee's decision will be presented to the next meeting of the Palestine National Council for approval and implementation.

Asked about Palestinian prisoners detained by the Israelis, he said the Israelis had taken more than 16,000 Lebanese and Palestinians prisoner. With the exception of a few military prisoners all were civilians and they had been placed in Ansar camp under severe conditions. Some of them were taken to other places in the most "humiliating manner, in fishing nets carried by helicopters, just like sheep." These were taken for continuous interrogation and torture so "bestial according to some who were released". About 10,000 were still at Ansar camp. The combatant prisoners were transported to Zionist prisons in the occupied territory, where they were brutally interrogated under the supervision of Israeli intelligence officers. The number of prisoners increased by 2,000, added Abu Jihad, during the Israeli assault on West Beirut while the Palestinians took eight Israeli soldiers as prisoners. They are being treated very well in accordance with the Geneva Convention.

Abu Jihad ridiculed Lebanese reports of Palestinian arms caches discovered by the Lebanese Army during their operations at Palestinian camps in Beirut. This news was only to continue "a terror campaign accompanied by the arrest of hundreds of young Palestinian men." The confiscation of weapons in West Beirut was done in a theatrical manner to imply that these arms belonged to the Palestinian Revolution for use in specific missions. The "heroism" of the Lebanese Army in finding the caches containing hundreds of tons of arms, the discovery of the tunnels that were like "a city beneath a city", suitcases full of money and forged passports and the arrest of members of supposed European terrorist groups, confirmed his belief that it was all part of a plan to destroy PLO credibility.

Abu Jihad said the PLO had given all its arms to the Lebanese Army. They had handed in a list of all arms depots and their contents in accordance with the agreement which stipulated giving these arms as a "present" to the Lebanese Army. It was not a matter of "discovery" but an operation of handing over and the army was late in taking delivery.

Abu Jihad said the tunnels were sewage systems constructed for Sabra and Shatila camps with the knowledge of all concerned. Tunnels, as the Lebanese military experts know, are "not built that way".

Regarding the money, he said it would hardly be difficult for anyone to take it out. Suitcases of money and forged passports "are not so simply left behind". There were no foreign elements in Beirut, as the PLO had no connections with such organizations. It would not have been difficult for the PLO, anyway, to evacuate anyone in danger of arrest.

Abu Jihad concluded by reiterating that the Palestinian struggle would continue until the creation of the independent Palestinian state and the return of the Palestinians to their homeland.

PLO OFFICE DELIVERS MESSAGE TO SHAFIQ AL-WAZZAN

GF211932 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] The PLO has called for the reconstruction of the Palestinian camps that were destroyed during the Israeli war against Lebanon and the release of the Palestinians who were arrested recently during the search campaign of the Lebanese Army in West Beirut and its southern suburbs.

In a message delivered by the PLO office in Beirut to Lebanese Prime minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, the PLO called for provision of real and just security to all the Palestinians who live inside and outside the camps and the removal of the Lebanese internal security elements from the PLO office in Beirut to enable the PLO to resume its duties there. The PLO called for ending the detention of the Palestinians in Lebanon without any legal reason or for performing their national Palestinian duties. It also called for allowing the medical, social, educational and productive institutions to resume their regular duties and the restoration of their confiscated properties.

ADEN VOP ON UPCOMING PLO COMMAND, PNC MEETINGS

GF210510 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1808 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The Palestinian Resistance command represented in all groups of the Palestinian Resistance and secretary generals of the PLO are expected to hold an important meeting in Tunis at the end of this month following the conclusion of the tour that Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander general of the Palestinian Revolution forces, is currently making of a number of Arab states.

The QNA correspondent in Damascus has learned that the latest developments in the region, and the time and place of the Palestine National Council meeting will be discussed during the meeting. In the meantime it has been learned that it has been decided to hold the Palestine National Council's meeting at the start of November in Tunis. Responsible Palestinian sources have said that the meetings will discuss the means to formulate a strategy for future PLO moves on the political and military levels and for the adoption of decisive stands on all issues in order to achieve national Palestinian cohesion.

GULF AFFAIRS

KUWAIT TO HOST PDRY-OMAN MEETING 22 OCTOBER

LD211306 Kuwait KUNA in English 1057 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, 21 Oct (KUNA) -- Kuwait will Saturday host a South Yemeni-Omani meeting aimed at resolving pending issues between the two neighbouring countries, it was learnt here Thursday. Local newspaper "AL-QABAS" indicated the delegations of the Sultanate of Oman and the Democratic Republic of Yemen, both on the level of undersecretaries, will arrive tomorrow to resume meetings started here July this year.

An official source was quoted by the newspaper as indicating that "Kuwait is doing its utmost to bring closer the viewpoints of the two sister states."

Kuwait and the United (?Arab) Emirates started, [a] few months ago, joint efforts under the sponsorship of the Gulf Cooperation Council to lessen the long standing rift between the two countries located [on the] south of the Arabian Peninsula. Oman is a member of the Gulf council while South Yemen is a partner in a tripartite cooperation agreement with Ethiopia and Libya concluded August 1981.

BISHARAH ON GCC SUMMIT, SECURITY AGREEMENT

GF211430 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1205 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Manama, 21 Oct (WAKH) -- GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah described the GCC effort to set up unified legislation for the six member states as the first of its kind in the world.

In an exclusive statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS today, Bisharah said that the agenda of the GCC summit, which will be held in Bahrain in November, will be full of various matters. He added that the summit will discuss the executive steps that have been taken so far regarding the implementation of the GCC economic agreement. It will also discuss the immunity of the GCC General Secretariat, on the basis of which the relationship between the secretariat and the member states will be decided.

The GCC secretary general hailed the results of the meetings of the GCC defense ministers and interior ministers and said that the interior ministers meeting achieved good results toward coordination in security matters. These results require deep and intensive study due to the varying needs of the GCC peoples. He said that new, unified legislation on security matters is needed.

Answering a question about the possibility and date of reaching a GCC security agreement, Bisharah said that this agreement requires intensive study and discussion because each of the six countries has its own opinions, which should be coordinated until a unified agreement is reached.

Regarding the Arab situation, the GCC secretary general expressed pessimism regarding the deteriorating Arab stand in the face of the Zionist aggression and said: The bad fate of the Palestinian issue is that the Arabs dealt with it individually and regionally and this affected the Arab, international and subjective tackling of the issue. He said that if the Arabs had abandoned this way of dealing with the Palestinian issue, there would have been great success and accomplishments.

SAUDI ARABIA

YASIR 'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN JIDDA 21 OCTOBER

LD211950 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1722 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Jidda, 21 Oct (SPA) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and member of the Good Offices Committee, arrived in Jidda this evening. He was met at the airport by Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the governor of Mecca district; PLO representative Rafiq an-Natshah; and a number of other officials.

GUINEAN PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE ARRIVES IN JIDDA

LD211948 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1638 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Jidda, 21 Oct (SPA) -- Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Republic of Guinea and chairman of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, has arrived in Jidda to attend the committee's meetings, which will begin later this evening. He was met at the airport by Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Mecca district, and by a number of senior officials.

Chairs Committee

LD220954 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0850 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Jidda, 22 Oct (SPA) -- The Islamic Good Offices Committee led by Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure started its consultations this morning in Jidda in the presence of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Senegalese Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse -- who arrived in Jidda earlier today representing Senegalese President Abdou Diouf -- and Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization.

Earlier today, President Sekou Toure resumed the consultations with Habib Chatti that he started last night, in connection with the committee's work.

The committee, under the chairmanship of President Sekou Toure, is expected to leave Jidda later today to begin a new round of talks with Baghdad and Iran aimed at halting the war between the two countries and solving the problems between them by peaceful means.

SUDAN'S AT-TAYYIB ARRIVES IN MEDINA 21 OCTOBER

LD212302 Riyadh SPA in English 1911 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Medina, Oct 21 (SPA) -- Sudanese First Vice-President General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib and an accompanying delegation arrived here today from Baghdad on a visit to Saudi Arabia during which they will visit the Prophet's Mosque. The team was greeted at the airport by Abdul Aziz Elias, the chief of royal protocol in the city.

UAE

YASIR 'ARAFAT CONCLUDES VISIT TO ABU DHABI

Addresses Mass Rally

GF212004 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1830 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Oct (WAKH) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has affirmed that there will be no peace, stability or security in the Middle East unless the Palestinian people attain their national and inalienable rights, including their right to return to their homeland and to establish their independent state whose capital will be holy Jerusalem.

In a mass rally in Abu Dhabi today, Yasir 'Arafat said the Palestinian rights will not change despite all the past and future events and despite the peaceful initiatives proposed in the arena for settling the Palestinian issue. He said that any resolution will fail if it does not include the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and to establish their independent state on their national soil.

Yasir 'Arafat said the withdrawal of international troops from West Beirut [words indistinct]. The PLO Executive Committee chairman said the Italian foreign minister, whose troops are participating along with other troops from France and the United States, told him during talks in Rome last September that these troops will not withdraw from West Beirut without the PLO's approval, in accordance with the agreement that was signed as a precondition for the exit of the fighting Palestinian troops from Lebanon. 'Arafat described what has happened in Lebanon as a U.S. plan which the Israeli army was hired to execute. He referred to the U.S. delay of United Nations and Security Council action by using the veto several times and said that this did not happen by accident, but was within the framework of executing the conspiracy.

Yasir 'Arafat warned that the Arab nation is in an historic critical situation and that if it fails to overcome this situation and confront the critical challanges, the Israeli age will dominate. He said that if the Arab troops had joined his troops in Beirut, they would have reached Jerusalem; but, he said, the opportunity is still av ilable and our troops are present in Al-Biqa' and in northern Lebanon.

He said he received two messages from the enemy's Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Defense Minister Sharon through Western journalists calling on him to surrender during the siege of West Beirut in return for leniency. He said: I refused these messages and affirmed to them that it is the Palestinian troops that are besieging not only West Beirut, but the whole world. He referred to the offensive actions of the Lebanese Army against the Lebanese national and Palestinian forces in West Beirut and said: I say to them it is shameful! Patience has limits.

Yasir 'Arafat spoke about the psychological and information warfare against the Palestinian issue and called on all journalists and the media to play their national role in this regard.

'Arafat referred to the U.S. decision to extend the stay of its troops in Lebanon for 6 months and to increase the number of its troops to 15,000 soldiers and said: There is a big question mark behind this decision, because the United States, which used to depend on the mercenary Israeli army began to [words indistinct].

Meets With Shaykh Zayid

LD211344 Kuwait KUNA in English 1106 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Oct 21 (KUNA) -- PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat conferred Thursday with United Arab Emirates President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan on prospects of a peaceful settlement of the conflict with Israel. He has already had four days of extensive negotiations with King Husayn of Jordan and visited Saudi Arabia twice this week. He also went to Kuwait and Qatar in search of a peaceful resolution of the crisis with Israel.

Palestinian sources said 'Arafat's talk with Shaykh Zayid and other Arab leaders were searching for guarantees for Palestinian civilians in Lebanon who were victims of inhuman genocide last month at the hands of the invading Israeli forces.

[A] seven-man Arab League delegation headed by King Hassan of Morocco has left for Washington for meetings with President Reagan on the Palestinian right to self-determination and an independent state.

President Reagan proposed last month the return of the West Bank and Gaza to the Palestinians in association with Jordan thus introducing an amendment to the Camp David accords which stipulated a five-year autonomy period followed by self-determination.

Shaykh Zayid was joined in his talks with 'Arafat by the court chief Sarur ibn Muhammad, political advisor Ahmed Khalifa as-Suwaydi, Oil Minister Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah and State Minister for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah. Official spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Mahmud al-Labadi (Mahmoud Atallah) and the PLO president representative Anis al-Khatib were with 'Arafat at the meeting.

'Arafat will address a mass rally this afternoon before proceeding to Jidda where he is expected to meet with the Islamic goodwill mission Friday.

In Tunis, where he will head from Jidda, 'Arafat will urge the Non-aligned Movement, which includes all Third World nations, to support the PLO and Arab diplomatic efforts in implementing the Arab peace plan adopted at the Fes summit last month.

In an interview with AL-ITTIHAD newspaper published today, 'Arafat deplored the impotence of the Arab states during the Israeli war in Lebanon saying that it was "a golden opportunity for the Arabs to liberate Jeruslaem." He wished the Arabs would "join ranks and prepare for the second round with Israel in the Lebanese central Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon where victory is certain."

Referring to what he described as "atrocities of the Lebanese Army" towards Palestinian civilians in the country, the PLO leader said he wrote to President Amin al-Jummayyil and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan warning them that "patience has limits."

'Arafat told the newspaper that the resolutions adopted in Morocco were the most important developments after the invasion of Lebanon and the 77-day Israeli siege of Beirut "because we agreed with the Arab leaders on a general outlook."

But, he criticised President Reagan's new peace proposals which denied the Palestinians the right to an independent home saying that the American plan was intended to "divide the Arabs and shatter their dreams" of a peaceful settlement of the conflict with Israel.

'Arafat revealed to the paper that 2,156 Israeli soldiers were either killed or wounded in the invasion of Lebanon, 318 tanks were destroyed and 23 war planes shot down by the primitive defensive weapons of the Palestinian fighters.

He again accused Israel of being the mastermind behind the genocide of the Palestinian refugees in Sabra and Shatila camps of West Beirut last month in which he said between five and six thousand people were massacred. 'Arafat said Palestinian losses in Lebanon have put the total victims of Israel's occupation of Palestine at 77,000 but, "They are martyrs whose blood will never be in vain."

"Massacres are a double-edged weapon," 'Arafat warned saying that the Israelis can never succeed in breeding fear and horror in the hearts of the Palestinian fighters or the Arab nation which knows that liberation wars are long and dragging.

Spokesman on Meeting

GF211130 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0930 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Oct (WAKH) -- Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, said that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's talks in Abu Dhabi dealt with the Arab move that is being made by the seven-member committee that stems from the Fes summit to the five superpowers, the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

In a statement made following the meeting that was held here today between Yasir 'Arafat and Shaykh Zayid, Rashid 'Abdallah said the meeting reviewed the means to bolster the stand of the PLO in its political move in order to secure its full rights and establish a Palestinian state on Palestinian national soil. He added that the Palestinian leader briefed the UAE president on the recent Palestinian developments on the Arab and international levels in addition to the developments in the Arab situation.

Rashid 'Abdallah said that Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan stressed to 'Arafat the continuing support of the UAE to the Palestinian people until they regain their legitimate rights.

Grants Interview

GF220746 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1810 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Oct (WAKH) -- PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said it is the right of the PLO representative to go with the seven-member committee that was formed by the Fes summit conference to meet with the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

In an interview to be broadcast by Abu Dhabi radio and television tonight, 'Arafat said that during his meeting with Arab leaders in the Fes conference he insisted that a Palestinian representative go with the committee "because this is our cause." He said the U.S. refusal to receive the Palestinian representative who is a member of the committee further exposes the U.S. stand to those who do not want to believe that the United States is biased, and especially those who are building castles in the air.

Yasir 'Arafat said the success of the Fes summit conference is one of the most important events experienced by the Arab nation after the heroic battle of Beirut. He added: We have come out of the conference in agreement despite U.S. President Reagan's attempt to create a climate of difference that would lead to the conference's failure by deliberately putting forward his plan a few days before the Arab summit conference.

Ruling out the possibility that Israel will withdraw from Lebanon without fighting, Yasir 'Arafat said: "He who brings the bear to the orchard has to pay the price."

'Arafat renewed his pledge to avenge Abu al-Walid [Sa'd Sayil] and the martyrs of the Palestinian Revolution in Sabra and Shatila.

Rejecting a question on the fear of some people that the Palestinian Revolution will lose itself in the labyrinths of political action, 'Arafat said: "War is politics with a loud voice. We in the Palestinian Revolution are fighting with all military, political and information means as well as using psychological warfare." He added: "I repeat what I said at the United Nations 4 years ago, 'We (?hold the olive branch) in one hand, (?and the gun in the other). [Words indistinct] between 5,000 and 6,000 martyrs.'" 'Arafat declared: "We are prepared to offer 100,000 martyrs because we are waging a protracted people's war."

[Words indistinct] with the leaders, particularly in these historic circumstances. 'Arafat said: "The Arab nation is now passing through a fateful stage: To be or not to be, to have a free and independent will or not to have a free will."

'Arafat reiterated his accusation that Israel killed Bashir al-Jumayyil. He said: "We are facing a challenge to our civilization. Will the Arab nation rise up to this challenge?"

'Arafat said the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces were not facing Israel but were facing the United States. He said: "The Israeli army is a paid mercenary army," and the invasion of Lebanon was "a U.S. military campaign which the mercenaries of the Israeli army were paid to do."

The PLO Executive Committee chairman said he wished the Arab nation had taken a united stand during the Lebanon war "because the enemy was weak and we lost an opportunity to liberate Jerusalem." However, he said that "the opportunity exists in Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon."

'Arafat said he has sent messages to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan asking them to put an end to the Lebanese Army's practices against the Palestinians and their allies, the poor people of Lebanon. 'Arafat said he warned in his messages that "patience has limits."

Departs 21 October

GF211901 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1830 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Oct (WAM) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Abu Dhabi this evening after a 1-day visit to the UAE within a tour that included Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Qatar. Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad accompanied 'Arafat in an official procession from his residence at Al-Mushrif palace to the airport where he bid him farewell.

PDRY

MINISTER DEPARTS FOR GDR, CSSR WITH MESSAGES

GF211850 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent written messages to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, dealing with the latest developments in the Arab region and the international arena, relations between the YSP and the parties of the two friendly countries and means of strengthening and developing them. The two messages were carried by Brother Muhammad Abdullah al-Batani, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of interior, who left Aden for Berlin and Prague yesterday.

In a statement to ANA, Al-Batani said his visit to the two friendly countries is also aimed at discussing issues of mutual concern and exchange of expertise, particularly concerning the methods of work in police institutions, a matter which will lead to strengthening the struggle relations with these two friendly countries in accordance with the directives and guidance of the YSP. The interior minister was seen off at the airport by Brother Brig Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of defense; Brother Lt Col 'Abd al-Wathiq Shalal, deputy interior minister, and a number of militia officers.

'ABD AL-MAJID REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR IRAQI STAND

NC202210 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1955 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] New York, 20 Oct (MENA) -- Egyptian chief UN delegate Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has emphasized Egypt's determination to come to Iraq's aid should Iraq's regional safety or its territorial unity within its international border be endangered.

'Abd al-Majid said that, in addition to other factors, this consistent and principled stand stems from contractual [ta'aqudiyah] obligations that Egypt has always sought to respect.

This affirmation was made in a speech 'Abd al-Majid made at the UN General Assembly today during a debate on the subject of the Iraq-Iran conflict. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said this armed conflict now rages between two neighboring states that share many more common elements that foster rapprochement and cooperation than elements that prompt strife and estrangement.

He also noted that this conflict has produced pressures as well as new and serious threats to the security and stability of the Middle East area -- and we are aware of the pressures and threats to which this area is being subjected as the result of another protracted conflict, whose dangers have increased. Furthermore, this conflict opens the door to intervention by, and to the influence of, foreign powers that are not as interested in the stability, security and prosperity of the area as much as they are interested in achieving their own tactical and strategic interests.

In conclusion, Egypt's chief delegate said that Egypt reaffirms its support for the stand being taken by the nonaligned group of states on the war that is raging between Iraq and Iran. He added: In light of the Iraqi forces' withdrawal from Iranian territory, and in view of the readiness that the Iraqi Government is expressing for entering into negotiations with Iran, Egypt's delegation again urges the Iranian Government to respond to this [Iraqi] initiative, to cease forthwith its military operations directed against Iraq and to embark on negotiations with Iraq for the purpose of achieving a just and lasting settlement of all issues pending between the two countries.

KHALID MUHYI AD-DIN'S OPEN LETTER TO MUBARAK

PM061631 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 29 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Kahlid Muhyi ad-Din, chairman of the board of AL-AHALI and leader of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG] party: "An Open Letter to President Mubarak"]

[Text] About a year ago Husni Mubarak was elected president of the republic. Despite the varying degrees of disagreement between him and the opposition, all the opposition factions agreed that there was room and a basis for dialogue and agreement with the president on democracy.

The October lesson -- which was supposedly learned and understood by everyone, including ruler and ruled -- conclusively confirmed that it is wrong of a ruler to rely on undemocratic conditions and laws or on an assumed stability of a regime with such ingredients as repression, surveillance, prisons, detention camps, laws restricting freedom, press closures and suppression of the opposition and legal parties.

President Mubarak initiated his term with a number of decisions and measures that supported this view.

As examples, we list the release of those detained in accordance with the unconstitutional measures of September 1981; the subsequent release of those detained under the Emergency Law; the use of a new language in the dialogue with the opposition favoring consultation and discussion rather than repeated accusations of treason, subservience and atheism; the decisions reinstating the university professors and journalists transferred in the September campaign to other posts, and the lifting of the ban on the opposition papers -- leading to the reappearance of ASH-SHA'B and AL-AHALI.

Although there were other attitudes contrary to this line, the impression the opposition got from the general atmosphere was that there was a chance for a healthy dialogue on democracy between the opposition and the presidency as a prelude to the general change necessitated by the acute crisis gripping the society. The Egyptian opposition, including the NPUG, listed a number of requirements necessary to achieve a minimum degree of democracy. The following were among the most important requirements:

1. Abolition of the state of emergency and the emergency freedom-restricting laws.

2. Release of the "old and new" detainees and suspension of the police arrest campaign carried out under the thin cover of the law.

3. Putting an end to political isolation, dropping all the political cases dating back to before 6 October 1981, suspension of the investigation into all political cases and revoking all sentences passed by emergency courts prior to that date.

4. Ensuring the real independence of the judiciary by abolishing the higher council of judicial bodies and extending judicial immunity to the public prosecution department.

5. Abolition of the parties law and recognition of the right of all political forces and classes to have their own independent parties without any conditions, with the exception of parties based on racial discrimination or armed terrorism.

6. Recognition of the people's right to adopt and express their own ideologies as well as their right to join parties, meet, demonstrate and stage peaceful strikes.

7. Promulgation of the necessary laws and regulations to prevent the administration from interfering with the general elections and to prevent interference and rigging in general.

8. Reorganization of the press and information departments to ensure equal rights of publication for all parties, including their right to express their views in the existing papers and on the radio and television. The right of all parties to issue their own papers should also be recognized, and all forms of direct and indirect censorship should be abolished.

9. Reinstatement of the legitimate lawyers association so it may shoulder its responsibilities, and confirmation of a guarantee of independence and freedom for all trade unions and professional unions.

The opposition moved within the limits of the current laws -- which are restrictive, repressive and unconstitutional -- to open a dialogue on these requests and to win public support for them and ultimately fulfill them.

From the very beginning, we realized how difficult the battle of democracy was and how fierce were the forces which did not want democracy and freedom to prevail in Egypt.

In the past few months there have been flagrant moves by the antidemocratic forces in the government and the National "Democratic" Party [NDP] and their press.

In broad daylight, they rigged the general elections in Tilbanah and Mina' al-Basal and used force to impose the NDP candidate on the people.

The government showed its determination to rule by martial law when it announced its plans for an extension of the state of emergency, which expires 7 October.

The known clique launched a campaign against the opposition, and particularly the NPUG. It leveled accusations and made threats, waving the September 1981 massacre of democracy as a reminder. In this campaign we were accused of being cheap, mercenary and "lacking in patriotism, religion and nationalism." We were also accused of being "opportunist, greedy, immoral, evil and dirty."

Serious and ugly as these moves were, they were understandable and, in fact, expected from forces used to the darkness of dictatorship and used to doing and committing anything and everything with impunity; forces which know that the light of democracy would expose much of what they have committed against this homeland and people. Those who have illegal interests, parasitic gains and absolute powers and those who hail and sing the praises of the ruler, any ruler, must defend themselves, even by force.

What really calls for a long pause and what worries all the patriotic forces seeking progress through democracy, civilization and human rights is the surprise sprung on us by the president of the NDP Congress. For the first time since he assumed power, President Husni Mubarak spoke about democracy in a language and a tone reminiscent of September 1981 and before.

It is our right and duty to submit to everyone, including the opposition, ruling party, and leadership of the state, our opinion of this new thing which is about to get a grip on all our throats.

The president of the republic has accused the opposition of trying to impose its views on others to suit its own whims and objectives, and said that this is the worst kind of dictatorship by the "oppressive and unjust" minority.

May we ask the president: How can the minority exercise dictatorship? Yes, the whole world knows about the dictatorship of the minority, but this applies when a political, social, or sectarian minority monopolizes power and uses the state's machinery, information organs and instruments of repression to serve its own ends against the vast majority of the people, and to impose its own views and serve its own purposes. But how can an opposition minority -- and let us overlook the description of the opposition in Egypt as the minority and the government as the majority, and let us overlook the facts about how that majority was attained -- how can an opposition minority impose its views and exercise dictatorship in the fact of a party which monopolizes the government, the People's Assembly, the local ocuncils, the services, the army, the police, the press, radio and television? Is the expression of opinion in the opposition papers -- which combined do not add up to more than 26 pages a week compared with the government's papers numbering 300 pages a week, not to mention magazines, radio and television -- a dictatorship of the minority?

Let us assume for the sake of argument that what is being written in the opposition papers is "far from objective, is dramatized, exaggerated, does not balance the negative aspects against the positive aspects and makes an issue of matters not on the minds of the people" -- all of which are absolutely false accusations -- let us ask: Are the Egyptian people, surrounded on every side by the government's media, incapable of discerning the truth and of abandoning those who are not objective and who have no weapon other than talk, or are the Egyptian people still minors, who are immature and need guardians?

President Mubarak also charged that the opposition has turned criticism into "an exercise in altercation, falsification and distortion of facts."

We do not assume that the president reads everything written in the opposition papers, or the supportive papers for that matter. Neither his responsibilities nor his time permit him to scrutinize the press so closely. However, it seems that some of the officials responsible for presenting the facts to the president either lack accuracy or have their own motives.

The opposition papers in general, and AL-AHALI in particular, have not published anything that, under any logic, can be regarded as altercation, falsification or distortion of facts. Furthermore, the party has not taken any stand or issued any statement that would fit these descriptions.

I wish that those who, voluntarily or as part of their job, pass these inaccurate reports to the president would back their claims up with some evidence. Once in 1978, even worse charges were hurled at AL-AHALI. The paper was confiscated 11 times. Then, as time went by, those who had leveled the accusations against AL-AHALI found themselves adopting much of what it said in 1978.

Still, and assuming for the sake of argument that there is some truth in these claims, the state's official and party press should be able to prove them. The current press and publication laws in Egypt are unmatched anywhere in the world, and they are enough to catch any culprit. There is the press association law, the penal code, the press organization law, the Emergency Law, the so-called law for the protection of the domestic front, the law for the protection of values and the publication law. There are 40 articles under which a journalist is punishable. They range from cautioning the journalist, banning him, crossing his name from the list and detaining him to sending him to prison.

The president of the republic says we talk about problems and difficulties without bothering to look for solutions and alternatives.

With the president's permission, I would like to draw his attention and the attention of the public to the fact that the program announced by our party, the NPUG, in April 1980 constitutes a general framework of alternative solutions to the problems and crises stifling Egyptian society. Furthermore, the economic report prepared by the NPUG and submitted to the economic conference, and published, offers practical solutions to the economic problems and to many of the problems of the masses. They are long-term solutions, in harmony with the party program, which we really believe in. The report also suggest short-term solutions aimed at rationalizing the national economy within the framework of the present capitalist system, as well as specific proposals for dealing with the problems of subsidy, consumption, imports, housing, the public sector and the private sector. AL-AHALI published all these proposals and alternative solutions. It also raised other issues and offered broad-lines for dealing with them -- such as issues related to medicines, prices, import of rice, fruit growing, the independence of the judiciary and so on. We still have a lot more to raise on the pages of AL-AHALI and other party literature.

The president goes so far in his speech as to threaten to impose controls and restrictions on democracy.

What restrictions and controls? Is this arsenal of freedom-restricting laws not enough? This legislation was imposed on us under the former president on the pretext of giving democracy more depth. It made legitimate political activity a crime and public work a very risky affair. Violence and terrorism do not begin to threaten society, its stability and security except in the absence of democracy and when controls and restrictions are imposed and the state resorts to violence, coercion and emergency laws. The only answer to such dangers is democracy and more democracy.

I have one last observation to make regarding the claim that the Emergency Law has not been used and would never be used against politicians, and that it is only directed against the terrorist groups.

First of all, the law has in fact been used and is being used against politicians whether they are members of the opposition, the leftist groups, or the Islamic or Christian political groups. In politics, one cannot rely on promises. Political activity is governed by the laws which define the relationship between the ruler and ruled. Let us together recall what an American scholar once said in rejecting the view that a law or measure can be directed against one group or trend to the exclusion of others. He said: "The gun that can kill a wolf disguised as a lamb and not kill the lamb itself has not been invented yet."

As for the claim that sharp differences of opinion could affect production, experience has taught us that where there is democracy, varying opinions and differences, there is more sense of belonging and more ability to work and produce.

May God grant us all success and lead us on the right path and may God protect Egypt from the enemies of democracy who are afraid of its dazzling light, and many happy returns for our Arab nation.

3D FIELD ARMY CONDUCTS EXERCISE IN SUEZ 21 OCTOBER

NC211711 Cairo MENA in English 1610 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Suez, Oct 21 (MENA) -- Some formations of the Third Field Army today using live ammunition embarked on the biggest defensive manoeuvre at the Suez desert as part of the constant exercises to raise the combat efficiency of the Egyptian Armed Forces.

The Sukhoi and the MiG fighter-bombers, besides helicopters and the M-60 tanks were used in the two-hour exercise.

The M-113 armoured vehicles and the anti-tank missiles of the types Hilal, Hawk and Al-Ahram were also in action in the manoeuvre.

BRIEFS

GRANTS FOR STATE IMPROVEMENT -- Cairo, Oct 18 (MENA) -- Some 4,529 [million] Egyptian pounds in the form of grants and loans have been allocated for the improvement of infrastructure nation-wide, according to Reconstruction Minister Hasaballa al-Kafrawi. This allocation will be over and above the sum appropriated for the improvement of the public utilities in the five-year development plan (1982-86) which amounts to seven hundred million pounds, Al-Kafrawi told members of the second training course for the National Democratic Party's youth leaders last night. Al-Kafrawi, who is also state minister for housing, said that Egypt needed 3.6 million housing units till the year 2000 to cope with the problem of housing shortage. He pointed out in this connection that 45 million Egyptian pounds had been made available last year to be offered to building societies and companies as well as to individuals in the form of easy term loans. [Text] [Cairo MENA in English 0817 GMT 18 Oct 82 NC]

SUDAN'S AT-TAYYIB, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT 21 OCT

At-Tayyib News Conference

JN211330 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Oct (INA) -- Staff Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, Sudanese first vice president, has said that Sudan's decision to send regular troops to Iraq and to open the door of voluntary service for Sundanese citizens to support Iraq in its battle against the Iranian regime, is a principled and ethical commitment to the Fes summit resolutions which call for fulfilling all pan-Arab responsibilities.

In a news conference before leaving Baghdad today, the Sudanese official called on all Arab countries to fulfill their commitments toward the pan-Arab causes. He added that this battle is not the battle of Iraq only, but that of all the Arabs. It is a battle that has great impact not only on the Gulf region, but on the entire Arab area.

He described his visit to Iraq as historic and said: During this visit, we have achieved a lot and signed four agreements to develop bilateral cooperation in various fields. He praised the solidity and strength of the Iraqi front as well as the splendid morale and high combat efficiency of the Iraqi soldiers who are defending the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

He expressed the hope that this war will end as soon as possible. He praised Iraq's positive response to all peace initiatives and called on Iran to respond to these initiatives and resort to logic and justice in order to achieve security and stability in the region.

The Sudanese first vice president urged the Arabs to resolve their differences and close their ranks in order to preserve the sovereignty and independence of the Arab region.

On Egypt's return to the Arab fold, At-Tayyib said that the recent Fes summit conference discussed this topic and gave the Arab countries freedom to contact Egypt in an attempt to resolve this subject and restore Egypt to the Arab fold due to the political, military and economic impact Egypt has in the Arab region. He added that his country continues to exert efforts in this regard.

SUNA Report

JN221158 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 22 Oct (SUNA) -- First Vice President Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib held a news conference here yesterday morning at the end of a 5-day official visit to Iraq.

Asked about opening the door of voluntary service for the Sudanese people to fight alongside their Iraqi brothers in defending Arab soil and rights, the first vice president said there will be coordination between Iraqi and Sudanese Armed Forces officials on opening centers for this purpose in Khartoum and provincial capitals. He added that Sudan has a huge number of trained soldiers who were demobilized at an early age. These soldiers, he said, are physically fit and need only little training on the use of arms that may be different from those in Sudan. He noted that it is possible for them to take part in the battle as volunteers.

Asked about the participation of Sudanese troops in safeguarding the Red Sea's security, the first vice president said: The security of the Red Sea concerns us a great deal because it directly affects us.

He stressed that Sudan's strategy attaches great and vital importance to the Red Sea's security. He added that, in this regard, Sudan is in contact with the states overlooking the Red Sea like Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Somalia, the Horn of Africa and Ethiopia.

He asserted Sudan's permanent commitment to the charters guaranteeing tranquility in the Red Sea, so that there can be no scope for the big powers' interference. He noted Sudan's political and diplomatic efforts to solve any problem that may emerge in the region by the Africans themselves, stressing that Africa can solve its problems by itself without the interference of the big powers.

Delegation Departs

JN211109 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Oct (INA) -- Staff Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, Sudanese first vice president, and his delegation left Baghdad for Khartoum this morning after a 5-day visit to Iraq. While here, At-Tayyib conveyed a written message to President Saddam Husayn from President Ja'far Muhammad Numaryi, dealing with the horizons of cooperation between the two fraternal countries, the Arab situation and the Iraq-Iran war.

The Sudanese official also had talks with 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman, and other senior Iraqi officials. These talks resulted in the signing of four agreements laying down the bases and means to promote bilateral cooperation relations in the various spheres in the interest of the two fraternal countries and the Arab nation. The Sudanese official was also briefed on the comprehensive development being witnessed by Iraq in this delicate stage of brave confrontation of the expansionist Iranian ambitions.

Sudan had earlier expressed its readiness to send regular Sudanese troops and to open the door of voluntary service for the Sudanese citizens to fight alongside Iraqi forces in the battle against the Iranian regime's forces.

At-Tayyib was accorded a grand official sendoff, in which the following took part: RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim, Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz, Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali, the ministers, Chief of Staff Gen 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, senior army officers, the Foreign Ministry's chief of protocol and the two fraternal countries' ambassadors.

PRESIDENT SENDS REPLY MESSAGE TO SEKOU TOURE

JN211158 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Oct (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has stressed that Iran is fully responsible for the continuation and escalation of the Iraq-Iran conflict. He said that Iran is now launching successive abortive attacks on Iraq's international borders, disregarding all calls for resolving the conflict peacefully.

This was stated in a message President Saddam Husayn sent to Ahmed Sekou Toure, Guinean president and chairman of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, in reply to a message he has recently received from him.

President Saddam Husayn reiterated Iraq's readiness to fully cooperate with the Islamic Good Offices Committee's efforts to peacefully end the Iraq-Iran conflict in implementation of the noble aim the committee seeks to achieve. He noted that Iraq has expressed on all occasions and at all international forums its complete readiness to end the conflict peacefully.

President Saddam Husayn expressed his thanks and appreciation for the good efforts being exerted by the Islamic Good Offices Committee with the aim of ending this regrettable conflict -- efforts that have always been hampered by Iran's intransigence and refusal to cooperate with all international efforts to cease fire and reach a peaceful and just solution which guarantees the two sides' legitimate rights.

President Saddam Husayn received the message from Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure during the latter's visit to Jidda for pilgrimage. In his message, Sekou Toure called for an end to war between Iraq and Iran and for defining the peace principles which can ensure dignity, justice and mutual respect between the two countries.

He also noted that today the Islamic peoples are facing a very sad stage of their history in view of the new sudden events like those taking place in Lebanon. Sekou Toure added that these peoples are aware of the grave dangers posed to the Islamic nation by the Iraq-Iran war.

SADDAM HUSAYN ADDRESSES ARMY UNIT 21 OCTOBER

JN211937 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the armed forces, this morning visited a military unit stationed on the approaches of Baghdad. During the visit, the president became aquainted with the fighters' training course and their technical and tactical methods which are based on scientific know-how and can be fully integrated with the use of sophisticated weapons.

President Saddam Husayn attended a lecture on the uses of antiarmor weapons and the history of this effective weapon and its role in halting the enemy armor and in (?neutralizing) it by effectively using this weapon during the various wars.

During the lecture, the president made remarks to the officers on the technical aspects and tactics of the antiarmor weapons and on the lessons derived in this field from the Iraq-Iran war.

He stressed the importance of training in reshaping the style of the fighter and his ability to use the fighting techniques and overcome obstacles with open-mindedness and outstanding alertness. He asserted that military discipline is a primary feature in building a strong army capable of scoring victories and of defending the nation's soil. He pointed out that good training and discipline are bound to ensure full integration between the fighter and his weapons and enable him to assimilate all the conditions and factors of tactics and frontline tasks.

RAMADAN WARNS IRAN AGAINST MORE ATTACKS

JN211113 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Oct (INA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, commander in chief of the Popular Army, has warned that the fighting Iraqi people will have no mercy on the Iranian forces, if these forces once again try to attack the Iraqi forces. He said that the Iranian regime should expect many losses and defeats regardless of the number of its forces or the size of the aid extended to it by imperialism, Zionism and the Arab nation's traitors like Hafiz al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi.

He stressed that the Iraqi people, who continue to supply the confrontation lines with fresh fighters, can maintain the momentum of the battle and build tough fighters capable of destroying the aggression launched by Khomeyni's clique.

Taha Yasin Ramadan said this today while visiting and meeting with officials of the Popular Army's command in the Karbala' area in central Iraq.

UN ENVOY ADDRESSES GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON WAR

JN211024 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpts] United Nations, 21 Oct (INA) -- Iraq has once again called on the UN General Assembly to adopt practical and effective measures to force the Iranian regime to respect UN resolutions and the UN Charter, stop its aggression on Iraq and settle the conflict between the two countries peacefully.

Addressing the UN General Assembly last night, Iraq's permanent UN representative, Dr Riyad al-Qaysi, stressed that Iran is standing alone against the international consensus to end the war and aggression against Iraq. He added that Iran is continuing its aggression without any justification, thus challenging the international will and posing a serious threat to world peace and security. He said that the Tehran rulers' aggressive expansionist policies threaten the Arab Gulf states and increase tension in this strategic part of the world.

Dr al-Qaysi noted the series of recent aggressive offensives launched by the Iranian regime along Iraq's international borders and the massive losses inflicted on the Iranian forces due to the painful blows dealt to them by our armed forces.

He stressed that the abortive Iranian attacks on the area east of Basra and in the central sector of the battlefield clearly indicate the Iranian regime's insistence on continuing its aggressive expansionist policy against Iraq and the Arab nation, as well as this regime's disregard of all international resolutions and efforts to settle the conflict between the two countries peacefully.

The UN General Assembly met yesterday at Iraq's request to discuss the Iraq-Iran conflict in light of the draft resolution submitted by 15 nonaligned states. The draft resolution submitted by 15 nonaligned states. The draft resolution calls for an immediate cease-fire between the two sides and a withdrawal to the international borders as a step toward finding a peaceful settlement to the conflict in accordance with the principles of justice and international law. The draft resolution also welcomes Iraq's readiness to end the conflict peacefully and calls on Iran to implement the resolutions passed by the UN General Assembly and Security Council on ending the war and resolving the conflict peacefully.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 878

JN201736 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Communique No 878 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 20 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Each day that passes in the war that was imposed on our lofty people and our glorious Arab nation, the Iraqis' courage, strength and pride increases and their prestige becomes more consolidated on all levels. Their victories increase while the aggressor Khomeynite clique becomes more ignorant, oppressive and rancorous and its designs of expansion and aggression and its empty arrogance become more visible to the world at large.

The results of our valiant armed forces' activities in the battlefield yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Enemy concentrations were sighted opposite our units' positions in the central sector of the battlefield. Our forces struck them with their weapons, killing 31 and destroying 7 vehicles of various types, 3 positions, 1 excavator, 1 grader and 2 observation posts.

2. Today our fighter aircraft raided enemy armored and troop concentrations opposite our units' positions in the Mandali and east At-Tib theater of operation and deep inside Iranian territory in the central and southern sectors of the battlefield. Our valiant eagles scored successful and very effective hits against the enemy's targets and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. All our aircraft returned safely to base after accomplishing their assigned combat missions.

3. Our valiant helicopters carried out successful raids against enemy positions and concentrations east of Basra and Ash-Shib, in the southern sector of the battlefield today, scoring direct hits. All our helicopters returned safely to base.

4. One was killed and one tank and one observation post were destroyed east of Basra.

5. The rancorous enemy shelled Mandali and Khanaqin today, killing two children, wounding several civilians and demolishing several houses.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 October 1982

Communique No 879

JN211744 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1705 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Communique No 879 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 21 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The heroic soldiers of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah will continue their just fighting against the ruling regime in Qom and Tehran until it gives up its expansionist aggressive course and respects Iraq's will and that of the glorious Arab nation. The following are the results of the activities for last night and today:

1. Our forward units pounded enemy concentrations in the central operational sector, killing 16 and destroying 1 gun.

2. AT 1220 today, our naval forces destroyed an enemy naval target as it was sailing out of Bandar Khomeyni into the Arab Gulf. At 1355, our forces destroyed another enemy naval target in the same area. The enemy, which was gripped with chaos and confusion, was later seen carrying out rescue operations.

3. Our daring air force today attacked enemy positions and concentrations in the area of 'Eyn Khosh east of Nahr ad-Duwayrij, in the southern operational sector. Our forward units saw tongues of fire and heard explosions in the enemy positions. All of our planes returned safely to base.

4. Six were killed and two vehicles and one 106-mm gun were destroyed in the northern sector.

5. One was killed and one hardware stockpile was destroyed in the area east of Basra.

6. One vehicle was destroyed in the 'Eyn Khosh area in the southern sector.

7. The vicious enemy used artillery to shell Basra, Khanaqin and Zurbatiyah today, causing some damage and demolishing a number of houses.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 October 1982

ENVOY SA'DUN SHAKIR RETURNS FROM GULF TOUR

JN212114 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Test] Baghdad, 21 Oct (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn's envoy to Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir and UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan returned here tonight. Envoy Sa'dun Shakir, Revolution Command Council member and interior minister, has conveyed a written message to the Kuwaiti amir and another oral one to the UAE president. The messages dealt with the current Arab situation and the fraternal relations between Iraq and Kuwait and the UAE.

BRIEFS

NEW AIRPORT OPENED -- Baghdad, Oct 17 (INA) -- An Iraqi Airways Boeing 707 coming from Paris touched down last night at Saddam International Airport inaugurating its first stage which was completed during war time in 28 months. The 800 million U.S. dollars new airport, 17 km from Baghdad, is close to the Baghdad International Airport and will handle 5 million passengers annually. It is considered as one of the biggest airports in the region. A special V.I.P. hall has been set for the heads of state or government guests called the V.V.I.P. (very very important personality) designed in the old Arabic-Islamic style in a way that corresponds to the present era architecture. Only one terminal has been completed and there are other two terminals of two levels, arrivals and departures, each with six gates leading through conveyer belts to the aircraft. Close to the airport there is a three-storey building of a 2,000-car-park with approaches to the highways which take the passengers directly to the center of the city. [Text] [Baghdad INA in English 1315 GMT 17 Oct 82 JN]

AL-WAZZAN ON STRENGTHENING ARMY, BORDER GUARANTEES

NC212146 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said today that strengthening the Lebanese Army is the best guarantee for peace on Lebanon's southern border with Israel.

In an interview with (Glen Rentrew), designate member of the REUTER Board of Directors, Prime Minister al-Wazzan hinted that Lebanon needs guarantees that Israel will not attack it again. The prime minister added: The new Lebanese Government has not yet had time to study Israel's request for guarantees that it will not come under a fedayeen attack from Lebanese territory.

Responding to a question on Israel's request for guarantees, he said: Lebanon is attempting to strengthen its army in order to be able to control the entire country. He added: This is the fundamental guarantee. The prime minister said: We have asked some friendly states, particularly the United States, France and Italy, to give all the weapons and equipment the Lebanese Army needs to control the country. He added: We need guarantees; Israel has invaded Lebanon many times and we demand guarantees against every danger coming from Israel. He expressed the possibility that the Israelis, Syrians and the PLO will withdraw before the end of the year.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan said the Lebanese Government has not had any direct contact with the PLO since it withdrew from Beirut at the end of August.

AL-MURABITUN SAYS AL-JUMAYYIL TOUR 'POSITIVE'

NC210926 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Statement issued by the Command Council of the Independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun on 20 October]

[Excerpts] Concerning the president of the republic's tour:

1. The council sees positive elements in the president's undertaking of this tour and in carrying to the world the voice of Lebanon -- the unified homeland -- and its desire to establish its freedom, independence and affiliation. The council stresses the positive elements on which the regime built its platform on the basis of the oath-taking ceremony speech.

2. The council also sees positive elements in the views outlined by President Amin al-Jumayyil at the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council in which he focused on important political issues. On the domestic level, he dealt with the homeland's concern for its unity -- land and people. On the Arab level, he dealt with the right of the Palestinian people to determine their future on their land. The council also took a positive view of the regime's affirmation of the need to strengthen relations with Syria and acknowledge the special links with the Arab brothers.

3. The council thinks that what the president of the republic said in his two official speeches and during his tour, was in itself an action that can be considered a prelude to the restoration of the requisites of independence, provided that this covers the aspiration of the citizens, which is that the approach to any building or any plan for the requisites of independence and sovereignty be based on the essentiality of ending the occupation and Israeli invasion of the homeland before anything else.

4. In view of what we know of the regime's outlook regarding the fateful stage, the council estimates that this matter will not be left out of the president of the republic's clear demands in his meetings on all levels during this tour.

As for the events in the mountain area:

1. The council has reviewed the available information. It has become clear that all this information confirms the existence of a dual-purpose plan and role by the enemy. We say here -- and likewise our people in the mountain area -- in a loud voice, that the Druze of the nationalist mountain area will resist and foil this link in the plan that aims a distorting all historic and nationalist characteristics of the people of this mountain and their genuine attachment to their land, mountain and their unified Lebanese homeland. In this regard, the council is fully confident that the Christians of the nationalist mountain will also maintain the same framework and attitude with regard to their brothers, since the mountain area, with all its communities and creeds, decides its future on the basis of coexistence out of conviction and free will.

2. The council affirms:

A. Its reassurance and confidence regarding the future of the mountain area, its continued national affiliation with the homeland and its opposition to the fabricated sectarian fighting that is taking place there.

B. This reassurance is based on the history of the mountain people and the confidence that all the Zionist enemy plans, which aim at detaching the mountain from the homeland and maintaining a psychological and sectarian division, will be foiled.

JUNBLATT, HAMADAH, SHAM'UN MEET IN PARIS 21 OCT

NC220756 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] [Progressive Socialist Party leader] Walid Junblatt and former Minister Marwan Hamadah met with [former] President Camille Sham'un in Paris yesterday. They discussed the unity of efforts to restore complete calm to the mountain area and prevent any setbacks in the 'Alayh area.

BRIEFS

U.S. BOND SMUGGLING -- The Directorate General of the internal security forces has announced that it has discovered a gang in Beirut that used to smuggle U.S. Treasury bonds, stolen in the United States and smuggled into Beirut, where they were sold and circulated. These bonds amounted to $1.7 million. [Text] [Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 21 Oct 82 NC]

DAMASCUS ON ISRAELI PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER BATTLES

JN220620 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Beirut -- News reports received from Beirut have disclosed that Israel is preparing for new aggressive operations in Lebanon against the Syrian forces operating within the Arab Deterrent Forces and against the Palestinian factions.

These reports cite eyewitnesses as saying that during the last few days Israel has introduced missile batteries, air defense equipment and radar stations into the areas under its control in Lebanon, particularly into the confrontation lines with Syrian forces. Israeli warplanes have also carried out provocative acts over southern Lebanon. These planes were seen overflying the southern areas at high altitude.

The report added that the Israeli army command had earlier issued urgent orders to Israeli forces in Lebanon to complete preparations for combat operations in winter.

BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL RECEIVES PFLP MEMBERS 21 OCT

JN211840 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1820 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 21 Oct (SANA) -- Comrade Muhammad Haydar, Ba'th Party National Command member and head of the Foreign Relations Bureau, met here today with Abu Mahir al-Yamani, PLO Executive Committee and PFLP Political Bureau member, and Bassam Abu Sharif, PFLP Political Bureau member.

The talks dealt with the siutation in the region in light of the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary schemes.

Abu Mahir al-Yamani stressed Syria's vanguard role and expressed pride and appreciation for Syria's firm and principled stand toward pan-Arab issues, particularly the Palestinian cause.

The talks also dealt with the issue of coordinating stands and developing militant solidarity between the Ba'th Party and its revolution and all the factions of the Palestinian Revolution for foiling all the conspiracies aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause.

SHAMIR RETURNS TO WASHINGTON FOR TALKS 21 OCT

Meets With Shultz, Comments

TA211543 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz conferred this afternoon at the State Department in Washington. Secretary Shultz briefed his Israeli counterpart on the talks held with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil in the United States this week. Our correspondent Rafi Mann is on the phone from the State Department in Washington.

[Mann -- live] For over 1 hour Shamir listened to his U.S. counterpart explain Lebanon's position, as presented by President Amin al-Jumayyil during his visit here at the beginning of this week. Upon emerging from the meeting, we asked Minister Shamir whether he had been surprised that the Lebanese position was tougher than Israel expected. Let us listen to Minister Shamir's remarks:

[Begin recording] [Shamir] I would not say that the Lebanese position is tough, but there are several problems that must be solved and that may be solved through direct talks with the Lebanese. I cannot see any insurmountable obstacles. Well, we will have to hold discussions.

Today's meeting was a continuation of previous talks. I heard about the proposal and approach of the Lebanese president. I did not hear specific details; these we will learn in the future. I understand that there will be Middle East-oriented activities here in the next few days. We agreed that we would continue to be in close contact to reach speedy solutions for the problems related to Lebanon.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] Were you disappointed by the U.S. position?

[Answer] I was not disappointed; this position has not changed. It is clear that problems do arise, and will arise along the way, and we will have to overcome them through the joint efforts of Israel, Lebanon and the United States.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] [Words indistinct] the gap between the Lebanese and Israeli positions?

[Answer] Look, it is hard to say today, before full meetings have been held between Israeli and Lebanese teams. Gaps are hard to define today. [end recording]

[Mann -- live] Well, Minister Shamir's remarks at the end of his meeting with Secretary Shultz are similar in spirit to remarks made in the last few days by U.S. officials who said that the negotiations would be difficult and complicated, but ultimately it will be possible to bridge the gaps between the opening positions -- as U.S. officials describe them -- of the Lebanese President and the Israeli Government.

The Middle East-oriented activities Minister Shamir referred to in his reply to the first question are the meetings to take place tomorrow between President Reagan and a delegation which will arrive here to present the Fes summit resolutions. The delegation, headed by Moroccan King Hassan II, is already in Washington and Secretary of State George Shultz will meet with some of its members today.

Lebanon Proposes Joint Committee

TA212010 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Report from Washington by Dan Raviv -- videotaped]

[Excerpts] The additional meeting held today between Secretary of State George Shultz and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir was fixed at the end of the 4-hour talk the two held last week. The State Department, which is trying to ease the tension between the countries with renewed statements about goodwill and cooperation, has decided that Israel must be kept in the picture by direct briefing on the contacts between President Reagan and Shultz and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil.

This briefing showed today that despite the unexpected inflexibility in the positions presented by Al-Jumayyil, the Americans do not assess as hopeless the possibility for reaching a settlement on the removal of foreign forces from Lebanon, but neither do they see a possibility for a quick solution. They might have hoped for one at the beginning of the week, before Al-Jumayyil came to Washington. Today, it is clear that a quick and dramatic solution is not in the offing, and that an exhausting political process is to be expected, one that will take place in the Middle East, not in Washington.

Lebanon is now proposing the establishment of a joint Israeli-Lebanese political-military committee, in which U.S. observers would also participate. This committee would begin work immediately, in the Middle East. U.S. mediator Morris Draper will leave next week for the region to open the discussions prior to its establishment. Al-Jumayyil has asked the Americans for UNIFIL and the multinational force to remain in Lebanon until the committee completes its discussions.

How long then will the negotiations continue? Until now, there has been talk in Washington of a possible withdrawal before the year is out. But today, even this date is not being spoken of optimistically.

NE'EMAN CONFIRMS SHARING INFORMATION WITH U.S.

TA181346 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Science and Development Minister Yuval Ne'eman has confirmed that Israel intends to give the United States information on weapons the IDF used in Lebanon, and on weapons captured in the war. He said that the defense minister had proposed that a delegation of experts come from the United States to Israel in order to negotiate the exchange of information. Ne'eman also said that he is still considering whether or not to resign from the Knesset on behalf of Tzvi Shilo'ah, of the Tehiya movement. The coalition Executive will discuss this matter this week.

ARENS PLAYED 'KEY ROLE' IN IMPROVING U.S. TIES

TA220752 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 22 Oct 82 p 5

[Commentary by Washington correspondent Wolf Blitzer: "Sharon Letter Opens Doors"]

[Excerpt] Israeli ambassador to the U.S., Moshe Arens, played a key role in improving the atmosphere of U.S.-Israeli relations on the eve of Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's latest visit to Washington for talks with Secretary of State George Shultz, Vice President George Bush and Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger.

Arens, according to U.S. and Israeli sources, had strongly urged that Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon write to Weinberger offering to exchange all of the intelligence-related information which Israel gathered from the recent fighting in Lebanon.

Ever since Israel knocked out so much sophisticated Soviet-supplied Syrian weaponry in Lebanon, U.S. officials had been anxious to examine the lessons of the war.

After every earlier war, Israel had always invited such U.S. teams to survey the scene. Arens, who speaks to key Americans every day, was very well aware of the U.S. desire to learn what really happened in Lebanon.

Sharon, however, had clearly been upset by the Reagan administration's own delay in formally notifying Congress of the sale of another 75 F-16 fighters to Israel. He was in no hurry to exchange the intelligence information with Washington.

Arens was determined to try to improve American-Israeli ties -- strained in recent weeks because of disagreements involving Lebanon, as well as the Reagan peace initiative. He sensed that a Sharon letter to Weinberger -- an olive branch of sorts -- might help ease tensions. The ambassador, who apparently still was considerable clout in Jerusalem, was successful in his effort, and the Sharon letter arrived just two days before Shamir did. It was warmly welcomed by the Americans, particularly by the senior Pentagon brass.

In the end, it clearly proved benefical in making Shamir's talks with the administration leadership more successful.

Since arriving in Washington, Arens has come to play an influential role in trying to limit the crises in U.S.-Israeli relations -- of which there have been an unusally high number these past several months. He has not always been successful.

But like very other Israeli ambassador who has served in the U.S. capital since 1948, Arens has come to recognize very well that the only countries which enjoy watching the U.S. and Israel fight each other are the Arabs, the Soviet Union and Israel's other adversaries around the world. These countries are never pleased when relations between Washington and Jerusalem are warm and cordial.

By inviting the Pentagon to dispatch the long-awaited delegation, Israel would be sending a welcome signal that it was determined to try to end the bickering. Early during the war, a team of U.S. experts was all set to visit Israel, but that journey never took place.

Perhaps as a result of Sharon's gesture to the Americans -- and it really was not much more than a gesture, as every Israeli official has always agreed that it was only a matter of time before the U.S. would be given access to all the information acquired in the war -- Shamir's meetings in Washington went quite well.

Israeli officials, particularly Shamir, were, in fact, delighted by the reception they received. The administration, they said, gave the impression to the foreign minister that it, too, wanted to ease tensions with Israel.

Washington and Jerusalem, during the meetings, certainly did not reach full agreement on every major or even minor issue involving a withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon or on the broader Arab-Israeli peace process, especially not on the Reagan peace plan.

But they did make some concrete progress in both areas. And, probably more important, a dialogue involving at least a semblance of mutual trust seemed to develop -- for the first time in many months.

After the visit, Shamir predicted that U.S.-Israeli relations would now start on the upswing once again, after having reached a low point.

The U.S. Defence Department was very anxious to receive all the tiny details and nuances of the war. That had been evident for several weeks. Some senior U.S. officers had expressed their private frustration at the Israeli delay.

Even President Ronald Reagan, who, during the 1980 presidential campaign, had publicly identified Israel as America's major strategic asset in the Middle East, was having trouble understanding the procrastination. In his mind, there should have been no linkage to the promised U.S. F-16's to Israel. There was no question whether Israel would receive the fighters, it was only a matter of timing.

Pentagon officials knew that Israel had once again battle tested American-supplied weaponry and technology against the Soviet-supplied opposition. With good reason, the U.S. Armed Forces suspected that the Israeli experience could prove important in strengthening America's own state of military preparedness. Thus, the Sharon letter to Weinberger was extremely welcome.

ARENS: IRAN ARMS SUPPLY COORDINATED WITH U.S.

TA211015 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0954 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Israeli Ambassador to the United States Moshe Arens says that Israel supplied arms to Iran in coordination with U.S. figures. In an interview in THE BOSTON GLOBE, Arens said that the aim was to establish contact with the Iranian Army and to bring about the fall of Ayatollah Khomeyni. He said that the amount of arms supplied by Israel to Iran was relatively small.

PERES SAYS BEGIN 'KILLED' AUTONOMY PLAN

TA211621 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1550 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Bet Berl, 21 Oct (ITIM) -- Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres said today that Prime Minister Menahem Begin had both proposed and killed the autonomy plan, had built expectations among the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District and had instilled in them the feeling that Israel would leave the territories. However, once negotiations on the plan began, he started to talk about annexing 1.2 million Arabs to the State of Israel. MK Peres was speaking at a seminar of secretaries of local municipal councils and trade unions held today at Bet Berl in Kefar Sava.

Peres added that despite the Likud government's reservations, the Labor Party plan regarding the Jordanian option is the only real plan supported by the United States, Egypt and part of the Arabs in the territories. The Labor Party chairman noted that after four wars, if it is possible to establish a dialogue then everything must be done for the sake of peace, especially in view of the fact that it has been proved that a peace treaty is attainable.

"Even if our peace plan is not perfect, one should leave an opening for peace. At the same time, we are opposed to negotiations with the PLO and to the establishment of a Palestinian state, since we cannot afford to have a third state between Jerusalem and the Jordan River," Peres stated.

ALIGNMENT, LIBERALS TO SET UP JOINT BODY

TA211808 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] The Labor Party has decided that the Alignment will set up a joint body with the Independent Liberals in the Knesset, in local authorities, and apparently also in the Histadrut. Our correspondent Asher Schwartz reports that a resolution to this effect was passed with a majority of 37 to 16. Mk Shim'on Peres said that the Alignment stands against a man who is willing to pay any price to TAMI and to Mordekhay Ben-Porat in order to stay in power. Therefore, in Peres' view, all the forces possible must be brought into the Alignment.

RESERVIST JAILED FOR NOT SERVING IN LEBANON

TA220723 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 22 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Reserve First Sergeant Amir Tidhar on Wednesday was sentenced to 35 days in a military jail for refusing to serve in Lebanon. Tidhar, a member of "Yesh Gvul" (There's a Limit) group of reservists had asked to spend his reserve service within Israel's borders.

When this request was turned down by the IDF, he refused to go to Lebanon with his unit.

He thus joins another Yesh Gvul member, Dani Kimmerman, presently serving a 28-day sentence for a similar offence, a movement spokesman said last night.

MILITARY PARADE TO BE HELD ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

TA220833 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 22 Oct 82 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] According to a decision by Prime Minister Menahem Begin, there will be a full-scale parade on Independence Day in the streets of Jerusalem. It was revealed that Defense Ministry sources estimate the cost of such a parade at about IS400,000.

Senior military figures expressed strong opposition to holding the parade for fear that the money for it will be taken from the IDF's current budget. It will also take up training time and time from other activities, because it will need thousands of soldiers and reservists.

Military sources claim that in actual fact the parade is intended to raise the status of the government a short while before Mr Begin wants to hold Knesset elections. They demand the IDF not be involved in the election campaign by holding a military parade.

It has been revealed that, in accordance with the prime minister's directive, the IDF achievements in Operation Peace for Galilee will be stressed in the parade in order to bolster morale and increase public support for the operation.

In Jerusalem they recall that after a long public debate over the idea of holding a military parade on the 30th anniversary of the state in 1978 -- mainly because of the many expenses it entailed -- the idea of holding a full military parade was shelved.

Labor Opposes March

TA220839 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0730 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] There are negative reactions in the Labor Party to the intention of holding a military march on Independence Day. In reaction to reports about it, this morning MK Gad Ya'aqobi called on the prime minister and demanded that he cancel the march. Israel does not need marches and spectacles at such a time, MK Gad Ya'aqobi said in his statement, but a restoration of the state and its economy.

The Labor Party spokesman announced that the party's Young Guard sharply condemned the intention to hold the march. The spokesman said that there is no doubt that the government will try and use the march as a political tool to cover up the blunders of the war in Lebanon, as he put it, in preparation for the upcoming elections. The

The Israeli public does not have to finance the IS400,000 that this fruitless demonstration will cost the Labor Party spokesman continued. It will be very irresponsible, the spokesman said, to demand from the public to serve more days in the reserve service, in addition to the heavy load put because of the war.

FOREIGN MINISTRY'S KIMCHE TO VISIT UK IN NOVEMBER

TA151702 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Oct 82 p 3

["Exclusive" report from London by correspondent in the United Kingdom Yosi Melman]

[Text] London, 14 Oct -- Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche will visit Britain next month to speak before the Royal Institute for International Relations.

This HA'ARETZ correspondent has been told that efforts are currently being made to organize meetings for Kimche with top Foreign Office officials, with the aim of effecting a resumption of the political dialogue between the two countries, which was ended upon the outbreak of the battles in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, it has been reported that Israel has not yet reacted to the remarks made by Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, who said in Cairo and Damascus that he supports the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank. The spokesman for the Israeli Embassy in London said that efforts are currently being made to obtain the precise text of the minister's remarks, and only then will Israel react to them.

ISRAEL RECEIVES MILITARY EQUIPMENT FROM EEC

TA200901 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 20 Oct 82 p 2

["Exclusive" report from Brussels by correspondent in Western Europe Daniyel Dagan]

[Text] Brussels, 20 Oct -- The official sanctions the EEC imposed on consignments of military equipment to Israel notwithstanding, such equipment continues to be shipped to Israel from various EEC countries. EEC headquarters officials have said that there is no way the boycott can be imposed on the member countries, so that the implementation of the resolution is actually up to the individual countries.

The officials said that one of the difficulties stems from the problem in defining what exactly is military equipment. All sorts of assembled systems that can be used for military purposes are also sold on the civilian market, and vice versa.

Deliberations are currently underway in the EEC to remove the partial sanctions imposed on Israel following the war in Lebanon, however no decision has yet been made on this.

Israel for its part has so far declined consenting to requests by some European countries to share with them the military lessons gleaned from the war. It is believed in Brussels that Israel is afraid that the information might be transmitted to unfriendly countries that are NATO members, such as Greece, and could ultimately also reach the Syrians and the terrorists.

BANK OF ISRAEL NOTES BALANCE OF PAYMENTS CRISIS

TA220728 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 22 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] The research department of the Bank of Israel yesterday confirmed that there is a deep continuing crisis in the country's balance of payments and export situation.

The research team said the country's trade deficit had increased by 12 percent. There has been a 15 percent drop in exports and a slight rise in imports in the first nine months of this year, compared with the same period last year.

Industry and Trade Minister Gid'on Pat told the Knesset Finance Committee this week that exporters would be compensated for the crisis in international trade.

JORDAN FREEZES AID TO W. BANK MUNICIPALITIES

TA211520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Jordan has frozen financial aid to municipalities in the territories out of a fear that the civilian administration will seize control of the funds. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari has learned that the joint PLO-Jordanian committee decided in discussions it held this week in Amman to give preference to the public institutions beyond the civilian administration's reach. Jordan has informed public figures in Hebron that it does not want the existing municipal council replaced by an appointed one. The civilian administration had proposed to some Hebron figures that they replace the municipal council and they went to Jordan for consultations.

ACADEMIC YEAR OPENS IN W. BANK WITHOUT INCIDENT

TA201610 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1500 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Nabulus, 20 Oct (ITIM) -- The academic year at all academic institutions in Judaea and Samaria has begun without any snags. However, some of the foreign lecturers are still refusing to sign the government's document of commitment, even in its amended form. The signatories to the amended document agree not to identify "with the PLO or any hostile organization" instead of "with the PLO or any other terrorist organization."

This correspondent notes that among those refusing to sign the amended document is the rector of An-Najah University in Nabulus, Munzir Salah. He will apparently have to leave the area this week.

ITIM has learned from the civilian administration in Judaea and Samaria that in the meetings held between the administration's representatives and the university heads in Judaea and Samaria, suitable arrangements taking account of Israel's security demands were fixed for the orderly running of the school year. Academic studies are indeed being conducted in an orderly fashion.

The document of commitment submitted to the foreign lecturers in order for them to receive work visas for the area, as is customary throughout the West, remains in force, "and all those who do not sign it will be unable to receive visas to work and stay in Israel." It has been reported that Israel does not expel foreign lecturers, and that, "The decision of whether or not to sign the document is in the hands of the foreign workers themselves."

It should be noted that there are 120 foreign lecturers in Judaea and Samaria, most of whom have already signed the document of commitment.

POLL: U.S. INTERFERING IN ISRAEL'S AFFAIRS

TA190740 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 19 Oct 82 p 2

[Report on poll by political correspondent Mark Segal]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- Most Israelis are unhappy with current American attitudes towards Israel, irrespective of party affiliation. They also believe that American diplomatic activity does not help bring peace any nearer. Two-thirds hold that American diplomacy has lately been interfering in Israel's internal affairs. A backlash to President Ronald Reagan's plan for the Middle East was seen.

The above data emerged in THE JERUSALEM POST poll conducted by the Modi'in Ezrahi Research Institute between September 12 and 25. Two comparative polls were held, one among a representative sample of 628 adults before Rosh Hashana and one among 637 adults after the Beirut massacre.

Q. Are you satisfied with current U.S. attitudes towards Israel?

	Sept. Post Massacre	Sept. Pre Massacre	August
Very Satisfied	1.9	1.9	4.5
Satisfied	12.9	20.7	24.5
Dissatisfied	53.2	51.1	55.0
Very Dissatisfied	28.6	23.1	13.7
Undecided	3.1	3.2	2.3

Institute Director Sara Shemer pointed to the clear trend of dissatisfaction since August with American attitudes towards Israel, with a happening after the Beirut events.

Analysis of the responses according to party affiliation indicated that whereas only 15.2 percent of Likud voters were satisfied with American attitudes, the ratio almost doubled -- 28.9 percent among Labour supporters. When it came to being dissatisfied with U.S. positions, the gap narrowed between the two blocs -- 82.2 percent of Likud and 68 percent of Labour supporters.

Q. "There are those who claim that current American activity is bringing peace nearer in the region. What do you think?"

	Post Massacre	Pre Massacre
Definitely Agree	4.1	5.6
Agree	20.4	27.1
Disagree	49.3	40.8
Definitely Disagree	22.6	23.3
Undecided	3.6	3.3

Q. "And there are those who claim that current American diplomatic activity comprises intervention in internal Israeli affairs. What do you think?"

	Post Massacre	Pre Massacre
Definitely Agree	30.3	26.1
Agree	36 3	33.6
Disagree	21.5	25.5
Definitely Disagree	8.6	11.9
Undecided	3.3	2.9

Shemer noted that many more Israelisconsider American diplomatic activity as interference in this country's internal affairs, than those who see it as contributing towards the peace process. This trend increased after the Beirut massacre. If twice as many considered it to be intervention rather than peace-making before Rosh Hashana, the ratio trebled after that week-end. What was seen here was a pronounced backlash following the publication of Reagan's plan, which was reflected in the breakdown of the contrasting Likud and Labour attitudes towards the Reagan plan as follows:

	Pro-Likud	Pro-Labour
American activity brings peace nearer	23.4	49.3
U.S. activity does not bring peace nearer	49.3	73.9
America intervenes in Israel's affairs	56.9	69.3
America does not in Israel's affairs	40.4	27.9

Shemer noted that whereas three-quarters of Likud supporters held that America was not bringing peace nearer, only half Labour voters though likewise. She also noted that Labour supporters were divided over the U.S. contribution towards the peace proces. However, when it came to the question of whether the U.S. was intervening in Israel's affairs, a massive Likud majority held this view compared to about half Labour supporters.

POLL: MAJORITY WANT EARLY KNESSET ELECTIONS

TA220718 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 22 Oct 82 p 2

[JERUSALEM POST poll]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- Most Israelis favour early elections in June 1983, as proposed by Premier Menahem Begin. This emerged from THE JERUSALEM POST poll conducted by the Modi'in Ezrahi Research Institute between September 15 and 25. A comparative poll was held among a representative sample of 628 adults before Rosh Hashana [17-18 Sep], and another among 637 adults after the massacre in Beirut.

"The premier has spoken of his wish to seek early elections in June 1983. Are you for or against Mr Begin's proposal?"

	Post Massacre	Pre Massacre
For	75.0	66.6
Against	20.1	26.9
Undecided	4.9	6.5

Institute Director Sara Shemer noted that the data indicated the high level of support for early elections even before the events in Beirut. This increased by nearly 10 percent thereafter. Support for the premier's proposal is strong among voters for both the Likud and Labour. However, Shemer noted that more Labour than Likud supporters favoured early polls -- 81.3 percent of the former to 68.1 percent of the latter.

BEGIN, SHARON POPULARITY REPORTEDLY DECLINING

TA220854 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 22 Oct 82 p 1

[Dahaf poll]

[Text] Question: In your opinion, who is more suited to serve as the prime minister at such a time as this? (The answers are given in percentages. For comparison, the answers to a similar poll conducted before the Beirut massacre are given in parentheses):

Begin: 55 (62); Rabin: 11 (10); Navon: 8 (3); Peres: 5 (3); Weizman: 2 (1); Sharon 0.5(3); no answer: 18.5.

Question: Which of the following persons is most suited to be the next prime minister after Begin? (The first names were presented by the interviewers, the name of Navon was added on the initiative of those interviewed):

Rabin: 25(32); Sharon: 15(22); Shamir: 13 (11); Navon: 12 (3); Weizman: 11(12); Peres: 5 (9); no answer: 21.

These figures emerged from a public opinion poll conducted for YEDI'OT AHARONOT by the Dahaf Institute in the second week of October. Some 759 people were interviewed for the poll according to a representative sample of the Jewish population, which included the kibbutzim.

BRIEFS

IMPORTS EXCEED EXPORTS -- The excess of imports over exports totalled some $1.4 billion during the first five months of the current fiscal year, a 7 percent increase over the same period last year. The growing trade deficit reflects a continuing drop in the country's exports, which decreased by some $140 million during the April-September period compared to the same period last year. This represents a 7 percent drop in exports. The decrease in exports reflects a 21 percent drop in sales abroad of diamonds. The drop in agricultural exports is some 9 percent. Industrial exports, excluding diamonds, were more or less stable and showed only a 1 percent decrease. The value of imports during the first five months of the fiscal year showed a 2 percent drop. This was so despite a 12 percent increase in the import of consumer goods and a 26 percent increase in the import of investment goods. The drop in the value of imports was caused mainly by the decrease in the price of oil and the drop in the import of industrial raw materials. [Text] [Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 18 Oct 82 p 6 TA]

LIBYA

AFP: AL-QADHDHAFI VISIT TO PRC 'IMMINENT'

OW210818 Hong Kong AFP in English 0720 GMT 21 Oct 82

[By Elisabeth Chang]

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 21 (AFP) -- Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, whom China only a year ago called a "fanatical Moselm," is about to pay an official visit here which will set the seal on a reconciliation between the two countries. The visit, "imminent" according to a diplomatic source, will be part of a process by which China is diversifying its relations with Middle East countries, in the view of diplomatic circles here.

In a more general context, it is also part of a realignment of Chinese foreign policy, marked notably by the resumption at the start of this month of a dialogue with the Soviet Union, observers noted.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry and Libyan Embassy here neither denied nor confirmed Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's visit, merely indicating they had no comment.

But a Sino-Libyan reconciliation has been prepared in recent months by visits by two senior Libyan figures here.

The most recent was in August when Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee of the Libyan Political Bureau -- equivalent to prime minister -- met China's two highest leaders, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and the man who dominates Chinese politics, Deng Xiaoping.

The reconciliation follows a fairly marked deterioration in relations which culminated last year when a Chinese newspaper, violently criticising Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, called him to task for having said he was prepared to help the Egyptian Army take power after the assassination of President Anwar as-Sadat -- which China officially called a "great loss" for both Egypt and the world.

Diplomatic circles here believe the reconciliation between the two countries has now been sought above all by China, which has recently taken extremely clear positions on the Middle East question. At a general level, observers believe China has undertaken to normalise its relations with countries which have close relations with Moscow, as indicated by its recent recognition of the Angolan Government.

According to certain unconfirmed reports here, it is not excluded that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi would visit Moscow after he has been here.

According to a diplomatic source, China and Libya have maintained fairly close economic relations in recent years despite their disagreements.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CSSR 20 OCT

LD211032 Tripoli JANA in English 0845 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Tripoli, Muharram 4, October 1, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- An agreement for bolstering economic, cultural, technical, scientific and social cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and Czechoslovakia has been concluded yesterday.

It was signed by the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Communications and Marine Transport Mr al-Bukhari Salim Hudah and Mr Stanislav Razl, Czechsolovak deputy prime minister.

Mr Stanislav Razl acclaimed the Great 1st September Revolution's achievements and expressed satisfaction with his fruitful visit to Jamahiriyah and his talks on consolidating bilateral cooperation.

The communication and marine transport secretary also delivered a speech stressing the consolidation of bilateral relations in realization of the two friendly peoples' relations.

CSSR Delegation Departs

LD211410 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Stanislav Razl and his delegation left Tripoli this morning at the end of their visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ] within the framework of the constant contacts between the two countries for consolidating ties of cooperation between the two friendly peoples.

During the visit, Stanislav Razl and the delegation held a series of talks dealing with ways to consolidate bilateral cooperation in various fields in order to realize the aspirations of the two peoples. An agreement for the promotion of economic, cultural, technical, scientific and social cooperation between the SPLAJ and Czechoslovakia also was signed. It contains the implementation of projects involving roadbuilding, housing, telecommunication and industry and also the exchange of visits between various sectors in the two countries.

'UNETHICAL, IRRELIGIOUS' SAUDI BEHAVIOR NOTED

LD211354 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Saudi authorities have arrested three Libyan citizens who were among Libyan pilgrims this year. The three citizens were arrested onboard the Libyan pilgrimage ship in Jidda harbor. This oppressive and arbitary measure by the Saudi authorities is new proof of the unethical and irreligious behavior of the ruling monarchical regime; it is a police measure whose only justification is this regime's desire to be hostile to and to declare its hostility toward the Libyan Arab people. At the same time, it is a flagrant violation of international norms and all international traditions; it also exposes the [word indistinct] of the ruling family. This measure also underlines the need for Islamic holy places to be under no political regime and to be for all Muslims; worship should not be at the mercy of any ruler or regime.

CAPE VERDE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 20 OCTOBER

LD211028 Tripoli JANA in English 0905 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Tripoli, Muharram 4, Oct 21, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Mr Silvino Manuel da Luz, the foreign minister of the Cape Verde Islands, yesterday arrived in Tripoli on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

SUDAN

GUINEAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR TALKS 21 OCTOBER

JN211151 Khartoum SUNA in English 1100 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 21 (SUNA) -- Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure arrived here today from Cairo. President Numayri and other senior officials received him at Khartoum airport at 1040 local time.

The two president held talks immediately.

Sekou Toure was accompanied by foreign education and information ministers.

Statements Issued

JN212015 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Oct (SUNA) -- President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure held a 1-hour meeting at noon today that was attended by the foreign ministers of both countries.

Following the meeting, the two presidents issued statements. President Numayri said he and President Sekou Toure discussed topics of mutual interest to the Sudanese and Guinean peoples and African issues, including the Tripoli conference. President Numayri said the talks also dealt with the OAU and means of preserving it, inter-Arab disputes and the current war in the Middle East.

President Numayri thanked President Sekou Toure for this brief visit made en route to Jidda on a visit pertaining to the efforts of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, which was formed by the Islamic Conference Organization in Jidda, to end the Iraq-Iran war. President Numayri said the committee plays a major role and he hopes the committee will arrive at useful results to end the current war between Iraq and Iran.

President Numayri said he and the Sudanese people await President Sekou Toure's promised visit to Sudan. He described President Sekou Toure as a prominent African leader and praised the political progress he has achieved in his country. President Numayri thanked President Sekou Toure for his congratulations on signing the integration charter between Sudan and Egypt. Concluding his statement, President Numayri wished President Sekou Toure a comfortable journey to Jidda and a successful mission.

President Sekou Toure said his discussions with President Numayri dealt with the established views of the two peoples. He said Sudan and Guinea have common values, being sovereign African states whose peoples are Muslim. He said they discussed the OAU crisis and necessary actions to save it. President Sekou Toure said the talks also dealt with the resolutions of the April 1980 Lagos conference.

The Guinean president said his country is satisfied with the complete integration achieved between Sudan and Egypt, which is in harmony with the resolutions of the Lagos conference. He said the OAU aims to achieve comprehensive unification of African states to make them an effective force. He said that during the colonial rule Britain called for a sort of unity between Egypt and Sudan. He added: We must realize Egypt did not colonize Sudan during that stage but that Britain colonized both Egypt and Sudan. He said Egypt and Sudan are two sovereign states with many common aims.

President Sekou Toure affirmed that the integration between Egypt and Sudan is in the interest of both countries and African unity. He noted that he had congratulated President Numayri on the signing of the integration charter between the two countries. He said that he discussed the Middle East crisis with President Numayri. He said everybody knows the Arab world is divided and that Arab disputes cannot help Arab interests. He said it is in the interest of the Arab countries to unite, reconcile and to achieve a settlement with Israel.

Regarding the repudiation of disputes and the realization of reconciliation among Arab countries, President Sekou Toure said he made a plea in this regard when he was in Cairo. He said that he knew President Numayri had made a similar pledge. He noted that although Sudan is an Arab country and that Guinea is not, Guinea is still a Muslim country and the Arabs belong to the Muslim nation and their disputes and divisions affect the Muslim nation. President Sekou Toure said the Arab world currently is experiencing [word indistinct] and it is the duty of the non-Arab Muslim world to remind the Arabs of Islam's eternal message which aims at peace, tranquillity and security.

President Sekou Toure said he and President Numayri had noted with satisfaction the agreement between their principles and aims. Concluding his statement, President Sekou Toure said he will visit Sudan as he had promised.

President Sekou Toure arrived in Khartoum from Cairo at noon today and left this afternoon for Jidda.

AT-TAYYIB PRAISES JORDAN-PLO 'DIALOGUE'

JN201310 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad--Sudanese First Vice President Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyid has said he will soon visit Jordan at the head of a high-level Sudanese delegation for talks with His Majesty King Husayn and ranking Jordanian officials on the latest developments in Arab issues and on means to promote and bolster bilateral relations and to strengthen Arab solidarity to confront the Israeli aggression and international challenges.

In an exclusive interview with the PETRA-JNA Baghdad correspondent, the Sudanese first vice president said Sudan harbors all love, appreciation and respect for Jordan -- its king, government and people. He added that Sudan strongly supports the recent talks between Jordan and the PLO which aimed at consolidating cooperation between the two sides and setting up a confederation between Jordan and Palestine. He said that among Arab countries Jordan is the closest to the Palestinian brothers and should, therefore, be the first to give aid and assistance to them to set up a confederation.

He added that Sudan blesses the Jordanian-Palestinian cohesion and asserts its support for a continued dialgoue between the Jordanian Government and the PLO and hopes that this dialogue will develop to a real unity between Jordan and Palestine.

The Sudanese official announced that extensive consultations are underway between the Iraqi and Sudanese Governments to determine the size and level of the Sudanese forces that will go to the battlefronts in Iraq. He said: All I can say is that the Sudanese forces that will arrive at any moment will honor every Sudanese and Arab in terms of size and combat efficiency.

Major General at-Tayyib added: We don't want to embarrass Arab countries with our decision to send military troops to Iraq because we are only implementing the Fes summit resolutions, the ink of which has not yet dried on the collective Arab defense pact. Other Arab countries should have followed suit, he added.

KENYA

PRESIDENT MOI MAKES 'KENYATTA DAY' SPEECH

EA202112 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0902 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi at Uhuru Park, Nairobi, marking "Kenyatta Day" -- live; portions contained within quotation marks rendered in Swahili]

[Excerpts] My dear Kenyans, as you all know every year in our republic we make suitable countrywide arrangements to celebrate this occasion as a moment of great significance in our national life. The recognition of Kenyatta Day is most fundamentally a tribute to the memory of a world-renowned African leader who became the father of our own nation. [applause]

It is dangerous to disregard the origin and principles underlying all the human rights, freedom and opportunities which sometimes appear to be taken for granted. And so, as my heartfelt greetings reach out this morning to every Kenyan family, I will in this address look at some of the things that have happened and some conclusions that are taking shape since the last Kenyatta Day. I also want to add that in this kind of review, which is absolutely necessary now and then in the never-ending and noble task of nation building, we must always be frank and courageous. Above all, we should avoid the dangers of deceiving ourselves through, for example, ignoring difficult facts and harsh realities.

As we all sadly remember, nearly 3 months ago we experienced in this republic what was loosely described as an attempted coup. In reality those disturbances lacked any of the sophistication of cohesion which might have justified such a title and turned out to be a disgusting manifestation of dishonor, rebellion and vandalism prompted by immature and unstable young men.

However, the first point I want to make about all this is that the outbreak was tackled in a deliberate and competent fashion by the Kenyans themselves. Disciplined reaction at the time which was followed later by declarations and countrywide demonstrations made it abundantly clear that our nationhood is securely founded upon deeply (?inherited) attributes of loyalty and unity. And one important lesson we have learned from that experience is that on the strength of those attributes we shall together always overcome whatever future problems might arise. We Kenyans must recognize one sad but true fact: This is, that in the course of any country's development there will be now and then some events that are wholly regrettable. But as a balancing factor each trial or challenge that is surmounted must leave the nation stronger.

In the regrettable events we are discussing, the physical impact was confined to Nairobi and Nanyuki, although the psychological shock was countrywide. Having had this glimpse of mindless chaos there is no family now anywhere in Kenya that would wish to see such an experience repeated. And so, in effect, what began as a threat to national stability has resulted in a fresh consolidation of stability and national unity.

Another point I want to make is that the national character in Kenya which I referred to earlier has become additionally reflected through the manner in which the culprits and opportunist criminals involved have been treated. Even in this present age, there are some parts of the world in which violent punitive measures would have included public spectacles and mass executions. But here in this republic we have simply exercised the profound constitutional strength rooted in our history of the rule of law. These military and civil legal processes have been set in motion, embodying rights and safeguards as prescribed by law. In all cases dealt with, the outcome can only be regarded as both firm and fair.

And as another reflection of our national character, every effort was made to assemble and hand back large quantities of looted goods, which even their owners might hardly have expected. It was also a lesson to the people that stealing other people's property will not be tolerated.

I want now to say a few words about the University of Nairobi, an institution which was brought into sorrowful disrepute by a student body which proved itself pathetically vulnerable to the crude -- crudest -- stupidities of dialectical subversion. The university will, of course, be reopened, but before we do that the present set-up must first be dissolved. In other words, we want a new university [applause], a university which can ensure that such an eminent institution of higher learning is made relevant to nation-building requirements, with no prospects henceforth that it would lie in our midst a source or instrument of destruction.

From what I have said so far it is clear that in the overall context of human (?craft) there is much that all of us can learn and should learn from the recent experience. The first and the simplest question is of course: Why did it happen? This question has prompted many overseas correspondents to fill newspaper (?space) or broadcasting time with complex explanations and theories. Almost all of these were totally wide of the mark and did not even bring into account some of the unpredictable impulses of human nature.

Any free society, and I repeat, any free society embraces the risk of sudden disaffection prompted by evil-minded, hypocritical and power-hungry men who feel saddened and fustrated, or by others in the pay of foreign masters.

And the tragedy then is the harm that might be done to the interests and values of the vast majority of people who are not only law-abiding but also shrewd enough to understand the meaning of mutual social responsibilities.

The environment in which Kenya lives has in the recent period been very rough and increasingly so, but we Kenyans must realize that we are all in the same boat and that the only way to reach some desirable harbor is for all of us to go on working together on a creative atmosphere of peace and trust. And if we are determined to maintain a free society in the face of whatever risk, both the government and the party must in future be more vigilant.

Secondly, the people must realize that as an outcome of many problems and factors, some which I have described today, our country's financial health has been giving much cause for anxiety. As a nation we simply cannot go on dispensing money in ever greater quantities without worying too much about where it all goes or whether it ever comes back. There could be no quicker road to disaster.

And so as one consequence, related to, for example, to education and health services or water supply, we shall be examining ways of recovering some share of the cost from those who benefit from the service and are in a position to pay. And then harsher measures and penalties will have to be directed toward those who receive seasonal credits or other loans from public sources and show no inclination to repay. No man who exhibits this lack of integrity can call himself a Kenyan nationalist in our present circumstances.

My dear Kenyans, on this special occasion we should also remember that there are people of some parts of Africa who have yet to gain their political independence. In particular, we should today remember Namibia. We in Kenya congratulate our brothers and sisters there who, under the leadership of SWAPO, are fighting gallantly for their independence. [applause]

Some countries are now trying to delay the independence of Namibia by saying that there should be a link between the independence of that country and the withdrawal of Cuban troops now in Angola. We in Kenya reject that suggestion, and as I have said [applause] before, the presence of Cuban troops in Angola is an arrangement between two sovereign states. I am extremely heartened to see more and more countries, including some of the so-called contact group, reaching the same view.

The independence of Namibia is long overdue, and Kenya will play her part to prevent any further delaying tactics. [applause]

Another matter I should mention today is that of our dear continental body, the Organization of African Unity.

It is regrettable that this year the regular summit of the OAU was not held as scheduled. The situation facing the continent as a result of that failure is a truly dangerous one.

We in Kenya are of the view that the summit should be held as a matter of urgency in order to, among other things, arrest those internal and external forces which are now working against the interest of the African Continent and its people. [applause]

We appeal to all member states to put the interest of the continent first in all their calculations so that the summit can be held soon. I will soon be writing letters to my fellow heads of states of -- within this continent -- and I hope in the next 4 months the OAU meeting will be held.

"I have spoken in the language you have just heard and as I said you will find pamphlets containing the speech in Swahili. I therefore do not wish to add more to what I have already said except to thank you all who have come today to celebrate this very important day we commemorate as Kenyatta Day, and as we recall, he was the first leader to have the idea of making Kenya an independent country and who became the father of our nation of Kenya. And in celebrating, the day is for dedication for service to this country.

"Therefore I thank you and although -- although rumors were flying in all directions [sentence as heard] many had been gloating over how things would turn out. I want you to know that there are a few people whose work is to manufacture what is not true and that which has no basis. We have a government that investigates everything fully. Therefore, those who spread rumors of any kind will be watched closely. I will not say much more today. I might say more at Muranga this week -- at the weekend -- therefore let me retain that in my mind so you will hear it later.

"I bless you, and may you remain in peace. Our shield is unity. Our unity defeated what happened on August. Therefore, let us stay that way and discard hatred and anything that may divide us. With those few words, may God bless you. Thank you." [applause]

SOMALIA

SIAD BARRE ADDRESS ON REVOLUTION'S ANNIVERSARY

EA211212 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somalia 0355 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Address by Mohamed Siad Barre on the 13th anniversary of the Somali revolution -- date, place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Today, as we observe the 13th anniversary of the October Revolution, I would like to greet and congratulate the Somali people wherever they may be. I also pray to God that they achieve their just aspirations.

During these 13 years, the Somali people have fulfilled and attained many of their dreams although we must point out that they have not fully satisfied their needs or completely achieved their goals. It is difficult for a human being to fulfill all his aspirations in a short period.

As I look back over the past 13 years, it is unthinkable for me not to congratulate the Somali people with deep sincerity and to praise them for their tremendous efforts, despite the various problems they have encountered, whether manmade or natural. Personally, as a member of that people who have strived so hard and who have at times attained some of their goals, I am proud to have been born among my people and I am happy to have witnessed the execution of various activities in a spirit of responsibility and nationalism.

I would like now to say a word or two to the armed forces. I praise them for their bravery in countering the enemy. Of course, such action is traditional but I would like to praise them myself and on behalf of the Somali people for their glorious deeds. I would also like to praise and thank the Somali people for showing a sense of nationalism and patriotism and giving substantial support to their army against imperialist threats. There is no doubt that while some people are giving us trouble [words indistinct] there are those who assist us, be it economically or in any other way. Ingratitude has never been a characteristic of the Somali people. It is not and will not be so.

It is obligatory for me to express gratitude on this occasion to certain government leaders and their people for their economic, political, social and defense assistance, which is of paramount importance to the Somali people.

I would like to remind you of your obligations to the Somalis and other people who are our neighbors and have been displaced by the Abyssinian colonialists, becoming refugees in our country. We know we have already done a lot for them as a nation but we must continue this assistance, not tiring of giving them our help day and night. This is humanitarian and a brotherly or neighborly gesture. I would also like to extend special thanks to the nations and international relief organizations, agencies and individuals who have rendered valuable assistance to these refugees.

On an other matter, recently we have experienced various problems in the Horn of Africa. We can say that the basis of these problems is the selfish interests of foreign powers in creating havoc and confusion in developing countries. The aim is to incite such countries or to create an atmosphere in which they will destroy one another.

We would like to (?point this out) to the countries affected with such problems. Here I mean the Addis Ababa regime, which believes the powers which are its allies are sincere. The truth is they are not sincere because if they were genuine they would not allow the Ethiopians to fight or be continuously at war with their own people or their neighbors who are their brothers. It is said that between the fire and the (?cooking pot) the soup gets cooked. In other words, such pride based on imperialist or foreign strength will only bring hardship to the peoples of this region. It is their lives, economy, development, education and peaceful coexistence which are harmed.

What is really surprising is that in speeches and the statement released in Moscow by Mengistu and the Soviet leader, Brezhnev claimed there were U.S. and other foreign bases in this area.

To tell the truth, the United States has no base in our country. They have not asked for one and we have not given them one. I am not aware if other nations have established bases in this area.

It is known that the USSR has established an unbelievable number of bases in Ethiopia just as it has done in other countries in this region. The reason for such establishments is to prolong the problems and chaos in the Horn of Africa. So it is absurd for the USSR to talk confidently about nonexistent bases in countries which actually enjoy good relations and cooperation with others.

The world is well aware of such machinations. It is futile to try to hide or cover up things since they are eventually exposed. Any imperialist base is known and its devious plots are also known. But I only hope the people in this region or the Arab Gulf or the rest of Africa will reconsider this issue, look into the implications and take reasonable steps to defend themselves against such plots because these bases are only aimed at creating confusion in the host countries and destroying them.

The issue between Somalia and Ethiopia can be categorized in two ways, as I have said previously. First, it is an issue between the SDR and the Addis Ababa regime. The second issue is the colonialism imposed by the Mengistu regime on various nationalities who have been enslaved for a long time.

We would like to conduct direct talks with the Addis Ababa regime without any outside interference, sincerely and without conspiracies or misinterpretation. These talks must be linked with the issue of the people Addis Ababa now colonizes and the interests of the Somali people.

The other thing I have mentioned on a number of occasions or is a matter of history: There is no genuine (?internationally recognized) border between Ethiopia and Somalia. The colonialists in our country and the emperors in Ethiopia demarcated the border without any consultation. Neither Somalia nor Ethiopia ever reached agreement on this issue. There is no concrete [words indistinct]. This again is an issue which needs to be discussed with the Addis Ababa regime. We should solve the existing problem and come up with results while bearing in mind the interests of the two countries.

We are saying that we are ready at any given time, in any secure place, to have talks with the Addis Ababa leader, Colonel Mengistu. I am ready for such talks as endorsed by our policy and the resolutions of the party, government and people.

The other issue concerns Abyssinia and the peoples it colonizes. We have said on many occasions that it is our principle to support and recognize the fact that every people should be allowed to govern its own affairs, be they western Somalis, Somali Abo, Eritreans or Tigreans. We believe that peace can be achieved only when every people has the right to manage its own affairs and decide its future independently.

Threats cannot solve any problem or bring about peace and justice. Neither can peace be achieved through the barrel of the gun.

We would like to ask the Soviet Government and its surrogates to stop causing chaos in Africa and return to their respective countries, leaving African affairs to be solved by Africans. We call on them to remove their arms and inflammatory problem-making from Africa.

Recently we have noticed that the OAU has become riddled with confusion, estrangement, confrontation and other problems. We would like to tell African leaders to examine these problems and strive to keep the OAU together. The success achieved in creating the OAU should not be lost. Reason should govern the organization and all seeds of discord should be removed from it and we should make certain that the sane ones see to it that the system continues for the benefit of Africans.

Finally, I would like once again to tell the Somali people to strengthen their unity, defend their freedom, religion, flag and territorial integrity from colonialist aggression, Addis Ababa and its satanic allies. They should also make concerted efforts to stop depending on other peoples. They must wake up and try to remove the lifelong stigma of being among the (?poor) nations. I would like to repeat that they must take heed of past problems and reorganize themselves for better production and defense.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DETAILS ETHIOPIAN ATTACKS

EA211638 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] A Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Defense Ministry report states that yesterday at 1230, Abyssinian forces attacked Balambal village in Chel Gudut region. The Defense Ministry reports adds that the provocative attack was firmly repulsed by the gallant forces of the SDR. The SDR Armed Forces denied the enemy forces the objectives of their attack and inflicted a humiliating and crushing defeat on them.

Also, at 0600 today, the Abyssinian forces launched an attack on Goldogob village in Mudugh region. In this attack the Abyssinian Air Force openly violated SDR airspace, and at 0900 today bombed the village. The 3-hour battle resulted in heavy casualties among the enemy forces.

The naked provocative aggression by Abyssinia and its allies on SDR territory demonstrates the aggressive policies they are waging in the Horn of Africa.

FOREIGN MINISTER BARRE PAYS VISIT TO AUSTRIA

For Vienna press reportage on Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre's 3-day visit to Austria, including his arrival on 18 October, talks with Chancellor Kreisky and Foreign Minister Pahr and comments on the Ogaden, see the Austria section of the 20 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TANZANIA

NYERERE DELIVERS REPORT TO PARTY CONGRESS

EA212036 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0755 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Speech by President Julius Nyerere to Second Chama Cha Mapinduzi General Congress at Diamond Jubilee Hall in Dar es Salaam -- live]

[Excerpts] I wish to begin by briefly explaining Tanzania's foreign policy and our expectations of further successes in the implementation of this policy. I do not contemplate speaking at length on Africa's achievements and Tanzania's successes in achieving African liberation. Zimbabwe is now free. [applause] The struggle for Namibia's independence is continuing both militarily and diplomatically. The people of South Africa continue to fight the brutal and oppressive regime of apartheid South Africa. Tanzania has, in the past, made its contribution and will continue to play its full role in the struggle, especially in collaboration with our colleagues of the frontline states. [applause]

At present the Government of Tanzania is also involved with other countries in renewed attempts to convene a meeting of OAU heads of state before the end of this year. I contend that it would be a tragedy if these attempts fail. The OAU gives Africa an international voice that is listened to, even when the present economic state of our continent is poor and when our military strength is very low. Many small groups, even if they held sound principles, would never have the same influence, nor would they be heeded seriously in the same way the OAU is heeded.

Tanzania has continued to involve itself fully in the Nonaligned Movement, in which we use our role to fight for unity. By using these institutions, the United Nations and the Commonwealth, and by using such conferences as the one in Cancun, we have attempted to the best of our ability to influence the creation of a new international economic order.

At present we are participating fully in various groups of countries of our region and developing countries. Among the groups is one on development in southern Africa, which is very important because of its two goals -- both political and economic. The Kagera Basin Development Cooperation will eventually be vital for the development of countries in East Africa. We also hope sincerely to resume our cooperation with Kenya and Uganda after we agree on the distribution of assets and liabilities of the East African Community [EAC].

I am now pleased to say that the three countries -- Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda -- are con-continuing their efforts to reach agreement and cooperation. Tanzania's relations with all its neighbors are either good or very good. [applause] The greatest responsibility for maintaining and consolidating good relations between Tanzania and other countries and for establishing relations with countries of the Third World rests on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its 18 diplomatic missions abroad. We invited our envoys to attend this conference, and I wish to take this opportunity to welcome them gladly. [applause]

One hundred and sixty-eight Tanzanians work in our diplomatic missions and all of them are Tanzanians who would have done a good job in this country if we had not taken very seriously the question of friendship and cooperation with other countries. In the past, however, we did not utilize them properly and we did not use this opportunity fully. Ministries and corporations have tended to send their own people abroad to hold talks in foreign countries even when such a task did not need special expertise. In fact, ministers and senior personnel would sometimes arrive in a foreign country without even informing our envoy accredited to that country, let alone using our envoy's experience in that country. This is one type of waste, and misuse of [words indistinct] which we ourselves had set.

The government's intention in the future will be to ensure that no minister or civil servant is allowed to travel to a country where diplomatic services are adequate until he ascertains two things: one, that officials in our mission cannot do this task without assistance from home; and two, that mission employees have been fully involved in the talks so that they may follow up discussions after our delegation returns home. Ministers will be expected to ensure that such directives are observed by corporations that come under their ministries.

During the last 5 years, Tanzania's national income increased by a smaller proportion than the increase in population. This means that the per capita income for every Tanzanian is now much lower than it was in 1977. The standard of living of our people has declined.

Today I am attempting to explain the present situation in Tanzania; that is, to give a summary of problems facing us, to show what the government is doing to deal with such problems and to explain the duty of the party and the duty of the people themselves. Government decisions are meaningless if they are not understood, not acceptable or not implemented. Therefore, government decisions must be seen in terms of our nation's policy and as spelled out by the party, and such decisions must be implemented by government institutions, Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM] members and by all the people in general.

Our problems are great and real. Their outcome in the various sectors of our economy will become more [word indistinct] as I will explain later, but the real cause of our problems is only one: Our income is not compatible with our expenditure. Our expenditure is much higher than our income.

The expenses of establishing the Air Tanzania Corporation were very great, We hope that eventually we will be paid compensation as a result of losses by services of the East Africa Airways, which we cooperated in paying for, and which at present we cannot use.

The third reason behind our problems was the war. While we were making development plans for the 1977-82 period, we did not expect expenses arising from the break-up of the EAC, nor did we expect to be compelled to fight a war -- and wars are expensive in terms of money and lives. War expenses and everything resulting from the war cannot be counted. But one type of expense which cannot be counted in terms of money but which we know and which is worse is that 684 soldiers died and another 467, the majority of whom will never fully recover, were badly injured in the war. We have accepted the burden of assisting families of the injured. [applause]

It is estimated that the known cost of the war exceeds 4 billion shillings, and a large share of this cost will have to be repaid in foreign exchange.

These problems arising from external situations are the main cuase of the present serious situation. I repeat: We could not prevent this situation. We have no say over the price of commodities which we either sell or buy on the world market; we tried to prevent the break-up of the EAC but we failed; we did not plan Amin's invasion of Tanzania; nor did we have a say over the weather. But all four factors have greatly reduced the wealth we had earlier and which we could have used for our own development.

We cannot predict the future. We have no reason to believe we may be forced into another war, but no one is sure which country in southern or eastern Africa will be invaded by the South African Boers.

The third [as heard] reason for our problems is our own mistake. In 1977 I spoke of the need for better discipline in industry, to reduce operational costs and to raise the level of productivity in government and in corporations. We cannot claim that these things have been done. It is true we have many Tanzanians who continue to work devotedly and for long hours, but at the same time it is also true we have many more Tanzanians who only gossip at work or leave their places of work, especially nowadays, on the new pretext of going to look for essential commodities. Nor is it true to claim that many of our corporations, or in fact any of our corporations, have reduced the total of employees in their service and administration sectors to conform with production. Instead, even when there is an acute shortage of raw materials, the work force remains the same; if it is necessary to reduce the work force or grant compulsory leave, those affected are the ordinary workers, but the marketing, production and publicity mangers are not affected. [laughter and applause]

We forget that the reason for establishing any corporation is to assist in making prompt decisions in public corporations. [sentence as heard] The government will have to review the list of our corporations with a view to finding out whether [loud applause] all of them deserve to exist. [laughter] If they do not, they must be abolished or merged. [applause]

Also in 1977 I spoke strongly against the high cost of running the government. In 1976 we reduced the number of civil servants by 10 percent. In 1977 the figure went up to 55 percent. [as heard] I know this last figure includes teachers, but civil servants in ministries have increased by 35 percent. Part of the increase was brought about by new jobs in the regions, districts and for services in (?nurseries).

The government must look through every ministry and regional and district office and look into the work force and the work it has to do and ensure that the work is done. [applause] Some of our present employees would make a better contribution to our nation if they were given guidance and assistance in farming food and cash crops for sale abroad.

There have been problems of operating the Uhuru Railway which we are trying to resolve by cooperating with our Zambian colleagues. The main reason for the problems is lack of foreign exchange in both countries, for Zambia is in the same situation.

The problems facing the Tanzania Railways Corporation are more serious and basic. We inherited them when we took over responsibility for operating the services after the breakup of the EAC. Actually, the East African Railways was not operating properly many years before its breakup. For instance, we have been denied use of the diesel engine workshop in Nairobi since 1975, 2 years before the breakup of the community. I have already explained the expenses we had to incur after the EAC collapsed. It is a credit to the management of the railways and its employees and to our friends from abroad that much progress has been achieved, and more is on the way.

I know that some of our friends have been criticized for assisting us in rebuilding this important institution of transportation. I can only say that this railway was built before 1914, but without it our agricultural produce would not reach the port, nor would it be possible for food crops to be transported from areas where they are abundant to other areas where they are scarce. Our neighbors from Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire and to a limited extent even Uganda use this same old railway. We thank friendly countries, especially Canada, very much for such assistance. Despite our little money, and with our own great efforts, we have bought about 75 locomotives, 860 coaches for goods and passengers and 5 ships. We have also built a diesel engine workship.

The task of rebuilding Kigoma port is very urgent. The problem at that port is a big bottleneck of transportation from the neighboring countries on the shores of Lake Tanganyika.

The Air Tanzania Corporation had to be launched in 1977 on the strength of two Fokker-27 aircraft which formerly belonged to the East African Airways and which were in the country when the community collapsed. We were forced to charter three other planes to reduce the adverse effects on our air services. Since then we have bought two 737's, three other Fokker-27's and four Twin Otter planes. By using these planes we serve 21 airports in the country and 12 others abroad. Last year, we carried 1,329,577 passengers. [applause]

As delegates know, we have had problems in the management of the Air Tanzania Corporation. This defect has now been rectified, but like other airlines in the world, the Air Tanzania Corporation is operating at a loss year after year.

The real solution to our problem of oil imports is to discover our own oil in the country. The government has been actively involving itself in this area. Nearly 100 million Tanzanian shillings and 160 million shillings in foreign exchange -- our own funds -- have already been used in research and drilling trial wells on an experimental basis.

We have also borrowed foreign exchange worth 690 million shillings for more extensive research because of the encouraging results and discoveries we have made. We have received very meaningful assistance from the Governments of Algeria, Norway, Canada and India [applause] and from the World Bank and OPEC's Special Fund.

At present international private firms indicate an intention to do more research. The expenses of such firms are high but we have entered into agreements on oil prospecting which would allow this activity to continue without incurring more expenditure on our part, and which would also ensure that we would reap great benefits should oil be discovered. But unfortunately, I must stress that so far no oil has been found.

But what we have discovered are two large gas wells -- one at Songo Songo and the other at Kimbiji. This is a meaningful discovery. After a period of between 5 and 10 years, and after spending much money, we shall begin accruing large economic profits from these gas wells.

We have already signed agreements for production of fertilizers from the gas at Songo Songo and arrangements to seek funds to finance this large project are in the final stages of negotiation.

The discovery of gas and the work that has been done in oil exploration is one of our most important economic achievements during the last 5 years. I wish to commend the Ministry of Water and Energy and the Tanzania Petroleum Corporation for their work and great efforts in these matters. [loud applause]

Small-scale prospectors are being trained and assisted but they should be given licenses and they must sell the minerals they get to the Minerals Corporation, (Stamiko). It will be necessary to take steps against those who illegally prospect for gold and precious stones and who illegally sell the minerals they acquire. [applause] But it is not right to place too much hope on minerals. Prospecting for valuable minerals and the setting-up of mines are both very expensive. Last year we received 318 million shillings in foreign exchange from minerals.

After a trial period, the government started a new trade procedure in 1980. By this procedure all essential commodities, and others, are sold in cooperative stores or in stores with special permits only.

Imported goods and some locally-manufactured goods are handed over to certain public companies for distribution throughout the country, according to a distribution procedure which is reviewed periodically.

The government has also resolved to change the arrangement of having one pricing system operative throughout the country after discovering that instead of helping people who are long distances away from industries to get manufactured goods, the effect of these prices has been to prevent such people from getting a share of important commodities such as roofing shoots, cement and pipes.

It is true that not all important commodities can be produced by small-scale industries, but clearly if we have the opportunity to choose expertise, it is better to select the type we can handle and what has greater benefits for us now. For instance the type of goods made SIDO [presumably Small-Scale Industries Development Organization] shows the possibility of meeting many of our needs by spreading such industries all over the country, and doing so we benefit in other ways such as reducing transportation costs.

Our large enterprises must also consider the possibility of having some of their goods made by those small-scale industries concerned with such production.

When we look at the industrial sector in general we see clearly that we cannot continue, as we are doing at present, to have all industries operating under capacity due to lack of foreign exchange. Nor can we continue with our plans to establish new industries which would require increased foreign exchange.

First, we must use the foreign exchange set aside for the industrial sector on fewer industries so that they may operate to near full capacity. This means we must decide which ones to continue running and which we should close down, even if this means closing them down temporarily.

The government will have to make such decisions without delay. At present we are looking into the relationships between one industry and another and seeking ways to enable us to resume full production as soon as possible.

I repeat, the closure of certain industries is a short-term measure which we are forced to take due to our current economic problems. Without such action, we shall continue to run into deeper problems until we find that all industries must close down for lack of foreign exchange.

Therefore, plans to establish new industries will be shelved unless such a new industry would help in reducing importation of raw materials or would manufacture components needed by existing industries.

For now, industries which manufacture goods for export must assist efforts in the agricultural sector in looking for foreign exchange. If a certain industry brings, or is able to bring in foreign exchange, that industry should be given first priority in the allocation of the foreign exchange needed for manufacturing such goods for export. Good examples are the textile and cement industries.

Although other sectors of the economy dependent on agriculture have improved, the failure to speedily improve the agriculture sector has adversely affected production of cash crops. Therefore, we have reached a point where besides coffee and tea -- production of which has remained static -- production of most of the other major crops has decreased in the last 5 years. As far as cotton, sisal, cashew nuts and pyrethrum are concerned, this decrease began in the 1960's. The output of cloves has picked up again after implementation of a comprehensive project to grow new clove plants and to deal with diseases affecting old clove trees.

Although there are reasons for the low output of each crop, evidence shows that some other general reasons must be found to establish why there has been a decrease in the output of many crops. The problem is not a shortage of agricultural officers employed by the government. A problem exists, yet there are 5,643 experts at present employed by the Agriculture Ministry to assist farmers.

The relationship between the number of agricultural officers and the results of their work is not satisfactory. It is clear that either our approach toward training is wrong or our agricultural officers do not do what is expected of them. It is right to find out where the deficiency is and to eradicate it.

When looking at things in general terms, our agricultural products do not meet our needs. Production of some crops has decreased.

This deficiency could not have been brought about by Tanzania's policy of encouraging collective socialist farming -- as claimed by some of our enemies.

We planned to grow cash crops where earlier we did not have permanent crops. We initiated projects for maize and other crops in collaboration with international agencies, and so forth. But despite all this, I say today that we have neglected farming. We have neglected farming because first of all, we have not made farming the nucleus of all our planning. Because of the importance of farming in our developments, one would have expected that farming and farmers' needs would be top priority and the basis of all our economic planning. [applause] We realized this in 1967 when we declared as much in the Arusha Declaration.

We have made farming a side issue or an ordinary job that is given the same weight as other tasks, and which serves other sectors without itself claiming to be served by such sectors.

Our educational plans are dependent on agricultural produce, but to the educated and to our institutions, agriculture has not been given due respect. Its highest reward is to earn the learner a diploma or a certificate, but after that, agriculture itself does not bother him. Many of our youths quit villages and go to the towns to look for employment because they despise farming. And we left farming behind in a despicable manner. [applause]

If we had not neglected agriculture, every ministry, in turn, and each public corporation and every party leader would have been fully involved with the farmers' direct and indirect needs. We depend on agriculture, and this is one reason for our being trapped in our current problems. Without giving agriculture enough assistance, we will not be able to carry the burden of our development.

The problems are not problems of one ministry alone. Our traditional type of farming is what fed us and gave us this development of which we are proud. But it is true that this traditional farming without transformation will not yield the increased produce which we need for our current development.

External forces that adversely affect our economy have no relation whatsoever to the need for steps to overcome our problems. We need assistance from international agencies, we know this and the world knows this. Therefore, we are holding sincere discussions with the IMF and the World Bank. We do not like the present stand by the IMF, and we continue to cooperate with our colleagues in the developing countries to demand changes in the IMF procedures. But whether we like it or not, the IMF is the ruler of international monetary agencies.

But discussion is one thing and agreement is another. We do not know if we will agree with them and get money from them. We cannot accept some of their conditions if we want to continue to maintain our dignity and our freedom. But even if agreement were reached, IMF money would not solve our problems. We will not obtain enough money from them or from any other person to rebuild our economy, pay our debts, obtain raw materials for our industries, keep ordinary merchandise in our shops or begin once again the long journey to build a modern economy.

Actually, it is we ourselves who must avoid falling deeper into economic problems and escape from the trap into which we have fallen or into which we have been pushed. However bitter these steps might be, we have no other alternative but to take them on the basis of self-reliance by using our own capital and our own sweat and by denying ourselves many items or goods which we cannot make ourselves. There is no other way.

I have explained all this in detail, giving it the importance it deserves, because many among ourselves have not yet accepted the realities of the crisis we are in.

This plan for corrective measures in the economy is a plan to consolidate our economy, not to expand it. Only a very few projects will be implemented.

No new cars will be imported. [applause] Any foreign exchange that would have been used for transportation will be used to purchase spares, and more emphasis will be placed on truck, bicycle and motorcycle spares. Small cars which will get priority in spare parts provision are those used in production and those needed by the elderly and the disabled. We will resolutely strive to see that better farming implements are available and that they reach farmers in the villages, [applause] especially during the next 3 years. I nope everyone of us will do everything in his power to help farmers improve our agriculture.

Other steps to reduce use of foreign exchange will have to be taken. Such steps will be cause for joy, and some will be opposed, especially by some of our leaders and senior civil servants. Some will be measures to prevent people from going abroad on journeys which do not help the implementation of the plan for rehabilitating the economy, [laughter and applause] or those that do not help in reducing our economic problems.

If it becomes necessary we will enact a new law or amend those in existence to ensure that every adult Tanzanian wokks, [cheers and applause] whether in employed work or in self-reliant work. We have more than enough land to enable every adult Tanzanian to help in increasing food and cash crops for sale outside Tanzania.

Delegates Debate Report

EA211228 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1000 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam -- The party national conference went into its second day this morning as delegates began to debate the CCM [Chama Cha Mapinduzi] chairman's report on the state of the nation.

The report, tabled by Mwalimu Nyerere yesterday, gave a serious analysis of the state of the economy and gave a comprehensive package of the ways to rehabilitate it.

Delegates who contributed to the debate this morning hailed the chairman's report and called for emphasis to be placed on saving the economy from further decline.

Taking part in the debate, a delegate from Arusha region pointed out that the only way out of the present economic problems was through socialism and self-reliance. Others who participated in the debate were from Dodoma, Iringa and Kagera regions.

Earlier, the conference received fraternal messages from the Uganda People's Congress, UNIP [United National Independence Party] of Zambia and ZANU PF of Zimbabwe.

The conference has been adjourned until 4:00 this afternoon.

CHAD

HABRE PROCLAIMED PRESIDENT; COUNCIL DISSOLVED

LD211314 Paris Europe No. 1 in French 1245 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Chad and its capital, Ndjamena, experienced an important event in its troubled political life this morning. Mr Hissein Habre was proclaimed president of the republic by the Ndjamena Court of Appeals in the presence of a large number of public figures and diplomats accredited to the Chadian capital.

The Council of State, an executive body which has been the acting government for several months, has been dissolved, and the government Mr Hissein Habre will lead will be known in the afternoon. A consultative council, composed of 2 representatives from each of the 14 prefectures also has been set up.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] The ceremony lasted 1 hour in the Palace of Congresses with the diplomatic corps, members of the Council of State [words indistinct] and officers and fighters of the Chadian Armed Forces present.

The national flag and the national anthem have been retained. French and Arabic are the two official languages of the country.

After taking the oath, Hissein Habre, president of the republic, immediately addressed the nation:

[Habre] Thus, it is with you, through you and for you that the new Government of Chad intends to face up to its heavy responsibilities. I am sure that you are ready to meet this challenge of destiny: only one nation, one fatherland, one government, one army. [applause] [end recording]

Inauguration Speech

AB211355 Paris AFP in French 1257 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 21 Oct (AFP) -- The new Chadian president, Hissein Habre, today said his objectives were to "consolidate national peace, security, unity and harmony" and to "reestablish state authority, defend the territorial integrity and safeguard Chad within its borders inherited from colonization."

The Chadian head of state made this statement immediately after his inauguration as president by the Ndjamena Court of Appeals.

"The exceptionally serious circumstanes which dominated Chad's recent history, the manifest will of all the social classes and of our country's active elements, and the determination of the laboring masses and of the partriotic armed forces have compelled me to preside over the destinies of the Chad republic in these troubled moments," stressed President Habre.

According to the "Fundamental Act" -- the declaration appointing the president of the republic -- the president is also president of the Council of Ministers. The composition of the new government is expected to be announced today.

Hissein Habre also felt that he had a "historic mission" to accomplish which is to restore Chad's "moral, physical, psychological, political, economic and social health." The new president stressed that this "gigantic" reconstruction and "rehabilitation" work called for "courage, sacrifices and unselfishness."

Mr Habre appealed to Chadian refugees abroad to return to their country: "They have a place in this country just like other Chadians," he said, before asking his fellow countrymen to "be self-reliant while cultivating international solidarity."

As far as international organizations are concerned, the new president felt that they were always on hand to help Chad. He expressed his gratitude to them and asked them to continue their mission "for a more just world."

The next government, according to Mr Habre, will have to continue the "rescue work" of the Council of State (created last June) while giving it "fresh impetus and a new driving force." "The best gift that the Council of State has to offer the Chadian people," he declared, "is the unity of Chad throughout its 14 perfectures." He said he feels nevertheless that the time had come for the Council of State to pass on the "torch of the revolution" to the government.

"To form a government in a country like Chad where so many tragic events have taken place is no easy task," President Habre stressed. "We are expecting all sorts of criticism that may be biased, malicious or simply mistaken," he added.

Mr Habre indicated that extensive consultations had been held over the formation of the new government, constantly bearing in mind the desire to fulfill the wishes and expectations of the "overwhelming majority of Chadians."

New Cabinet

AB221108 Paris AFP in English 1054 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Ndjamena, 22 Oct (AFP) — Hissein Habre, sworn in Thursday as the central African state's new president, has appointed a 31-member cabinet made up essentially of people well versed in Chad's complex politics.

The new government is made up as follows:

President:	Hissein Habre
Minister of agriculture, rural development:	Djidingar Dono Ngardoum
Foreign affairs, cooperation:	Idriss Miskine
Internal affairs, security:	Tahar Guinassou
Defence, veterans affairs:	Rotouang Yoma
Justice:	Oudalbaye Naham
Economy, trade:	Ali Djalbord Diar
Control of natural disasters:	Taher Abeldjelil
Animal and water resources:	Adoum Mousşa Seif
Finance, equipment:	Eli Romba
Planning, reconstruction:	Joseph Yodeyman
Works, mines, petroleum:	Hassan Djamous
Transport:	Lol Mahamat Choua
President's office for information:	Soumaila Mahamat
Posts, telecommunications:	Assileck Halata
Further education, research:	Gouara Lassou
Establishments:	Ngartokete Tatola
Education, youth, sports:	Abba Sidick

Labor, women's advancement:	Doubangar Doregim
Health, social affairs:	Koibla Djimasta
Tourism, crafts, forests, game parks:	Kolbassia Vouna
Sec. of state for government inspection:	Brahim Mahamat Etno
Sec. of state for agriculture:	Salet Djiguir
Sec. of state for foreign affairs:	Korom Hamet
Sec. of state for internal affairs:	Mbailao Beral Moise
Sec. of state for defence:	Daoud Kinefour
Sec. of state for natural disasters:	Nadji Yamarke
Sec. of state for economy:	Amos Reoulengar
Sec. of state for planning:	Youssouf Ramadan
Sec. of state for labor:	Mrs Fatime Kimto
Sec. of state for government affairs:	Youssouf Sidi Sougoumi
Asst. sec. of state to the government:	Salomon Yorangar.

HABRE: LIBYA PREPARING 'NEW, IMMINENT AGGRESSION'

AB220725 Paris AFP in English 0356 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, 22 Oct (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre has accused Libya of carrying out "intense activities against Chad's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity" and of preparing a new and "imminent aggression."

Mr Habre, in an interview for French television on Thursday, said that Libyan troops still occupied "150,000 square kilometers" of Chadian territory and that they were supporting small opposition groups and "recruiting mercenaries."

The Libyans "have military bases" in Chad and are in the process of "consolidating and developing their presence," Mr Habre said. He added that, contrary to foreign opinion, "Libya has not ceased its interference in Chad's internal affairs."

Mr Habre was sworn into office as Chad's president on Thursday.

NIGERIA

TWO DIE IN CLASH OF GUBERNATORIAL SUPPORTERS

AB211547 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Two persons were killed on Sunday when supporters of two governorship aspirants clashed at (Kofarleta), in Kano State. Several others who were injured during the clash were taken to the Murtala Mohamed hospital. The police public relations officer, Mr Sonaya Ngomo, who confirmed the story, said the clash was not politically motivated, adding that most of those involved in the disturbance were members of a group known as "city invulnerables." He said that no arrests had been made but police investigation was still going on.

POLICE BAN OYO STATE MEETINGS FOR 14 DAYS

LD212300 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Public assemblies, meetings, rallies and processions have been banned in Oyo State with effect from today. The ban will be in force for 14 days. The state commissioner of police, Alhaji Maru Omolowo, said that the holding of such meetings or procession anywhere in the state at this period could lead to a breakdown of law and order. Alhaji Omolowo explained, however, that the holding of any political party congress will not be affected by the order.

SHAGARI, MUGABE COMMENT ON FIRST ROUND OF TALKS

CA211106 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Zimbabwe and Nigeria are to sign two agreements on air services and trade, as well as establishing a joint commission of cooperation. The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, and the Nigerian president, Mr Shagari, disclosed this yesterday after their first round of talks in Lagos. The two leaders said the bilateral air services agreement will enable the national airlines of the two countries to operate [words indistinct] schedule flights [words indistinct].

Comrade Mugabe and Mr Shagari said the agreements would also facilitate trade in oil, tobacco and cotton between the two countries. During the talks, Comrade Mugabe praised Nigeria for training Zimbabwean military personnel during the liberation struggle, as well as training civil servants during the postindependence period. The prime minister said he looks forward to the consolidation of relations between the two countries. The Nigerian leader commended Comrade Mugabe's policy of national reconciliation, saying [words indistinct] and an example of how a leader can [word indistinct] has former oppressors and adding that the world should emulate his actions. [passage indistinct] Today, the two leaders will hold their second round of talks.

SIERRA LEONE

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH UAE

AB210945 Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 6 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Sierra Leone and the UAE yesterday established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. A statement from the Mnistry of Foreign Affairs said that the countries have been guided by their joint desire to strengthen their friendly cooperation.

MAURITIUS

COALITION GOVERNMENT COLLAPSES 21 OCTOBER

NC211654 Paris AFP in English 1644 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Port Louis, Oct 21 (AFP) -- The left-wing coalition government which swept to power in Mauritius last June collapsed today following a split between the two main parties of the alliance.

The leadership of the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) decided to end its partnership with the Mauritian Socialist Party (PSM) to mend party unity which had been smashed by Tuesday's surprise resignation of Finance Minister Paul Berenger, one of the MMM's founder members.

Mr Berenger, the architect of the alliance's election success, said yesterday he had decided to resign because of a series of disagreements on government policy with a Cabinet minister and not over differences between the MMM and the PSM. Trade Minister Kader Byayat, also of the MMM, said later that he was the minister R. Berenger was referring to.

Reliable sources here said that Mr Berenger could be reappointed in a government reshuffle.

Earlier today Mr Berenger indicated that he was prepared to rejoin a "homogeneous, sincere and courageous government."

Fundamental differences had recently emerged between the two main parties of the alliance, in particular over a new law concerning radio and television and the government's economic policy.

Observers noted that PSM leader and Deputy Prime Minister Harish Boodhoo adopted an ambiguous position concerning the difference of opinion between the finance and trade ministers, which led to Mr Berenger's resignation.

Mr Berenger was seen as the man most likely to able to convince Mauritians of the need to accept the austerity plan which the International Monetary Fund has made a condition for financial aid.

Jugnauth on Collapse

AB211824 Paris AFP in French 1750 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Port Louis, 21 Oct (AFP) -- Aneerood Jugnauth, prime minister of Mauritius, confirmed on television on Thursday evening the collapse of the coalition government formed by the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM), the Mauritian Socialist Party and the Organization of the Rodrigues People (OPR).

Aneerod Jugnauth, who appeared very depressed, announced that the MMM government would henceforth govern with the OPR alone and that it would form a new government as soon as possible.

The prime minister added that it was the MMM members of the Legislative Assembly who unanimously decided to break the government coalition because of differences existing between the two main partners in the governmental alliance. It is therefore the Mauritian Socialist Party, led by Harish Boodhoo, which will form the opposition party in the Legislative Assembly. Mr Boodhoo was deputy prime minister.

Reliable sources disclosed on Thursday that the leaders of the MMM decided to end the coalition government in order to rekindle the unity of the party, divided because of the resignation last Thursday of the minister of finance, Paul Berenger.

PSM Calls for Elections

AB220900 Paris AFP in French 0758 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Port Louis, 22 Oct (AFP) -- The Mauritian Socialist Party (PSM) last night called for holding new parliamentary elections in Mauritius following the split in the government coalition to which it belonged.

A few hours after Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth announced that a new government would soon be formed without the PSM, PSM leader Harish Boodhoo requested that the population be allowed to express its opinion on the formation of a new government.

The PSM had stood for elections last June on the same electoral platform as the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) and has contributed to the overwhelming victory of the left coalition, Mr Boodhoo pointed out in a televised statement.

So far, there is nothing to indicate that the prime minister, who said he "regrets the departure of the PSM," will give in to pressure from the parliamentary oppostion or outside opposition (led by the former prime minister, Sir Seewosagur Ramgoolam) and hold new general elections, observers note.

The split in the government coalition also had another consequence, the resignation of Deputy Gaetan Duval, one of the deputies appointed to the Legislative Assembly under the "best loser" system. Mr Duval announced that he would explain his resignation at a news conference today.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE ON ALLEGED SOVIET-BACKED 1980 COUP PLOT

CA211116 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The prime minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe, has released details of an alleged plan to overthrow his government with Soviet bloc military backing at independence in 1980 and install his long-time rival and current opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo. Mr Mugabe said the plan, known as Zero Hour, was drafted as early as 1976, (?when) his ZANU and Mr Nkomo's ZAPU movement joined in [words indistinct] the political-military alliance, the Patriotic Front, against Mr Smith's Rhodesian Government. (?Under) the plan certain targets were to have been attacked if ZANU won the elections. He said there would also have been an occupation force creating a similar situation to that of Angola, where the MPLA came into power with the help of Cuban forces.